

The Washington Times
September 14, 1935

LONG SLAYING LAID TO 'GANG'

BATON ROUGE, La., Sept. 14 (I.N.S.).—Louisiana reverberated today with sensational new charges and revelations concerning the assassination of Senator Huey P. Long.

At New Orleans, the Rev. Gerald L. K. Smith, organizer of the Long share-the-wealth societies, shouting for vengeance, charged in a radio speech that Long was murdered by "political gangsters."

In a vitriolic attack on former Governors John M. Parker, J. Y. Sanders, sr., Representative J. Y. Sanders, jr., the Reverend Smith mentioned the name of State Senator Theodore G. "The Man" Bilbo of Mississippi.

Assails Bilbo

He demanded:

"And you, Senator Bilbo, why did you come to New Orleans with \$25,000 in cash two days before the murder of our leader? And when you were asked for a word of comfort for a stricken widow and three sorrowing children, you said:

"Let Louisiana take care of its own affairs."

The Reverend Smith charged that his murdered leader died of a bullet fired by "political gangsterism," and laid the blame on Louisiana newspapers and anti-Long leaders who, he asserted, fired the imagination of those who plotted Long's death.

Reports that Long's death would dissolve his amazing political machine, the Rev. Smith branded as "contemptible lies," declaring:

"The shroud of death is a banner of victory. The martyr's blood is the seed of victory. We will sweep every office in the January State election by four to one."

Although she had refused to consider the proposal, attempts are being made to persuade Mrs. Long, widow of the assassinated Senator, to accept appointment for filling but his unexpired term.

Mrs. Long, in declaring her opposition to the proposal, said she had the future and welfare of her children to think of, which would make it impossible to take the post. However, high State officials at Baton Rouge made it known they will attempt to have Mrs. Long change her mind. In the event she did take the appointment, she would serve only until January, 1937.

Meanwhile, at Baton Rouge, J. Fred Odom, Parish District Attorney for East Baton Rouge, opponent of the Long organization, named four members of the national House of Representatives as participants in a parley which, the late Senator Long told the Senate, plotted his assassination. Odom was accused last January of plotting against Long. As district attorney it is his duty to investigate the deaths of the late Senator and his assassin, Dr. Carl Weiss, jr.

Political Meeting

Odom was emphatic in denial that the meeting, held at the DeSoto Hotel in New Orleans last July, had other purpose than to select a State ticket to oppose the Long organization.

He admitted there might have been talk of shooting Long. Such talk was general everywhere over the State, he said, on the streets and in any political meeting, but was without serious intent.

Earl J. Christenberry, confidential secretary to the late Senator, had charged that Dr. Weiss' presence at the meeting in which he asserted plans for assassinating Long were made, was revealed by records of conversation made from a dictaphone planted in the room.

Long Charged Plot

Several months ago Long charged that the dictaphone hidden there by Herbert Christenberry, brother of Long's secretary, picked up such phrases as:

"I will draw by lot to go out and kill Long. It would take only one man, one gun and one bullet."

"And I haven't the slightest doubt but that Roosevelt would pardon any one who killed Long."

The inquest into the assassination of Senator Long, and the slaying of Dr. Carl Weiss, who was shot down by Long's bodyguard will be resumed Monday. Odom

said 13 witnesses had been subpoenaed.

The inquest presents odd complications. Odom is definitely a Long opponent, but his deputy sheriffs and the parish police jury are controlled by the Long machine.

Party May Stay in State

The Long bodyguards failed to appear when the inquest was held last Monday. State officers cannot be subpoenaed.

Attorney General Gaston L. Porterie was non-committal on a report that the attorney general's office would take the investigation out of Odom's jurisdiction.

Meanwhile, the hand that held the throttle stilled by death, Long's political machine showed signs of drawing in its skirts and disappearing as a factor in the national political spotlight.

The leader on whose shoulders the future destinies of the elaborate organization fell, gave indications it would hereafter concentrate on maintaining the machine's full strength in Louisiana.

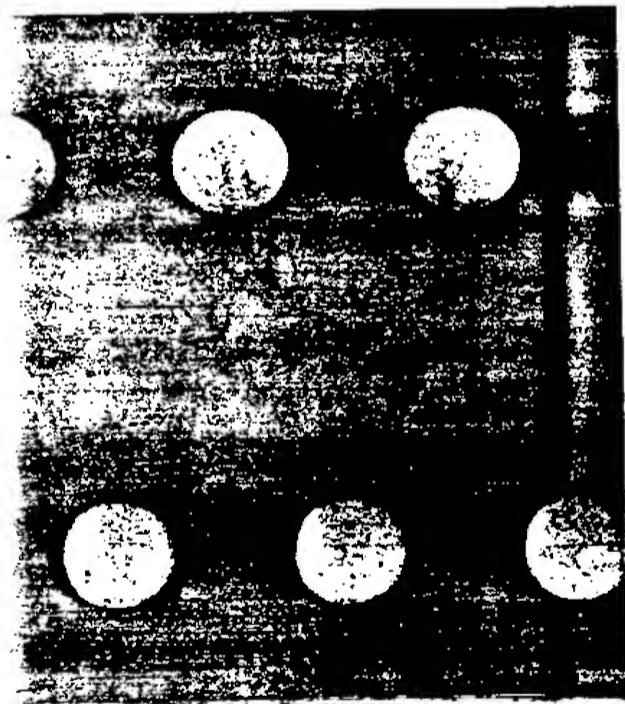
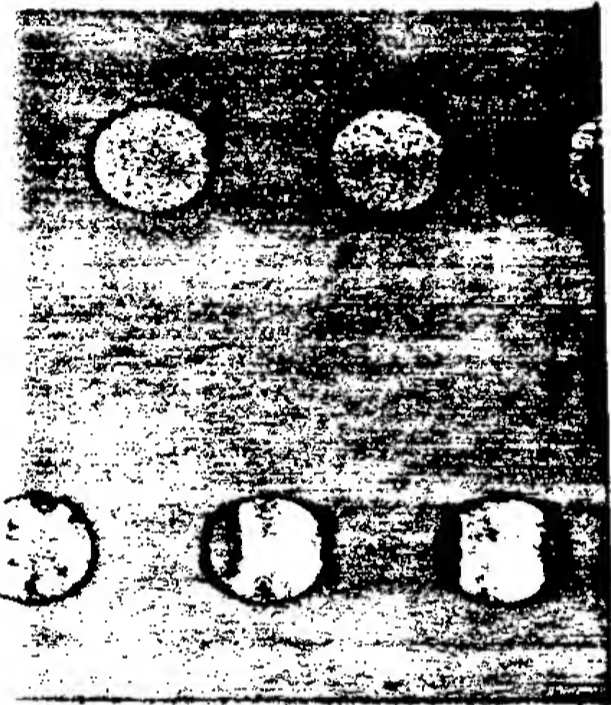
A move to trade with the Federal Government was under way.

Representative Paul Maloney, a Long friend, said peace between the warring faction and the Roosevelt Administration would be sought.

Mr. Nathan ✓
Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Baughman ✓
Chief Clerk ✓
Mr. Clegg ✓
Mr. Coffey ✓
Mr. Edwards ✓
Mr. Egan ✓
Mr. Foxworth ✓
Mr. Harbo ✓
Mr. Joseph ✓
Mr. Keith ✓
Mr. Lester ✓
Mr. Quinn ✓
Mr. Schmidt ✓
Mr. Schilder ✓
Mr. Tamm ✓
Mr. Tracy ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

62-525

87



WASHINGTON HERALD
SEPT. 12, 1935.

LONG SHOOTING SPURS GUN LAW

Will be passed 9/12/35
Federal action to forestall such tragedies as the assassination of Senator Huey P. Long will be sought in the next session of Congress by the Department of Justice, it was revealed yesterday by Assistant Attorney General Joseph B. Keenan.

Mr. Keenan, responding to a plea by District Attorney T. J. Courtney, of Chicago, said that the Department of Justice will carry on an intensive drive to make the procurement of firearms impossible except for legitimate purposes.

Courtney said that Federal, State and local officials should pool their knowledge and resources to control the manufacture, sale and possession of firearms.

Federal firearms statutes already control by registration the handling of machine guns, automatic rifles and submachine guns, Keenan said.

Keenan declared the Attorney General wants the law amended to include all "concealable weapons" such as pistols, ~~revolvers~~ and bombs.

Mr. Nathan ✓
Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Baughman ✓
Chief Clerk ✓
Mr. Clegg ✓
Mr. Coffey ✓
Mr. Edwards ✓
Mr. Egan ✓
Mr. Foxworth ✓
Mr. Harbo ✓
Mr. Joseph ✓
Mr. Keith ✓
Mr. Lester ✓
Mr. Quinn ✓
Mr. Scheidt ✓
Mr. Schilder ✓
Mr. Tamm ✓
Mr. Tracy ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

62-32507-4

89

WASHINGTON SIDESHOT



SENATOR BOB REYNOLDS, equipped with a motor-trailer, a frying pan, a library, a friend, a hundred bucks and a desire for traveling, has hit the road again. He loves to travel. "It must be the gypsy in him." On this trip he plans to visit 35 States, and all points of historical interest are advised to be on the lookout for him. In the above picture the Senator is shown giving "the flip" to a prospective fried egg. He appears to suspect the egg a little bit, but it certainly looks o. k. from here. —MALONE

By George Rothwell Brown.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.

IT IS a curious circumstance that in all the many thousands of words that have been written about Huey Long these past few days, there should have been NO REFERENCE to the winning cards against President Roosevelt that he held in his hand at the moment of his death.

These cards were the ten electoral votes of the State of Louisiana.

They were in the vest pocket of the Kingfish that fateful night as he walked to his doom down the corridors of his own personal property, the State House.

He could have done with them as he wished.

IT HAS been generally assumed that the political menace in Huey Long to President Roosevelt lay in his ability to stir up trouble at the next Democratic national convention, and in the probability that he would head a radical third-party ticket.

LONG'S POTENTIALITIES AS A TROUBLE-MAKER IN THESE RESPECTS WERE NEGLECTIBLE.

Long at the head of an anti-Roosevelt delegation would have been steam-rolled by Chairman Farley at the next national convention with the same degree of efficiency with which the ANTI-LONG Louisiana delegation was steam-rolled at the last Democratic national convention.

But if you will examine the election laws of Louisiana, placed on the statute books by Huey himself, unlike anything this country had seen before, you will note that Long held the whole electoral machinery of the State in the hollow of his hand. Not a vote in that State could have been counted that he didn't want counted.

Long would have made little headway as a third-party candidate outside of Louisiana. But within Louisiana he could have thrown the ten electoral votes of the State to himself. Or to the Republican candidate!

IT MIGHT very well be that the election of 1936 would be so close that Mr. Roosevelt could not command a majority in the Electoral College without the ten electoral votes of the normally and traditionally Democratic State of Louisiana.

There was the real menace to President Roosevelt's hope for a second term.

Nor, in the event of the vote of this State going against him, would it have been the first time in American history that Louisiana had determined the election of a President of the United States.

In 1876 Louisiana was under a dictatorship, but a carpetbag dictatorship, resting on a power from without the State.

On the face of the returns the Democrat, Samuel J. Tilden, received 82,326 votes to 77,023 for Rutherford B. Hayes, the Republican Presidential candidate.

The returning board gave Hayes 75,135 and Tilden 70,508, by the same sort of counting that the present election machinery would have enabled Long to make in 1936.

By the decision of the Electoral Commission the electoral vote of Louisiana—she then had eight votes—was given to Hayes, and thus Hayes was declared to have been elected President with 185 votes to 184 for Tilden, a majority of 1. The vote of Louisiana turned the trick.

Would history have repeated if Huey Long had lived? That question will never be answered.

Copyright, 1935, by Universal Service.

Mr. Nathan	.....
Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Baughman	.....
Chief Clerk	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Coffey	.....
Mr. Edwards	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Foxworth	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Joseph	.....
Mr. Keith	.....
Mr. Lester	.....
Mr. Quinn	.....
Mr. Scheidt	.....
Mr. Schilder	.....
Mr. Tamm	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

NEW YORK AMERICAN
Forwarded by New York Office

SEP 13 1935

11-32579-A

90

Sept. 11, 1935

SCIENCE PICTURES ASSASSINS' MINDS

Says Network of Society Emotional Currents Led to Long's Murder.

BY HOWARD W. BLAKESLEE,
Associated Press Science Editor.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—The assassination of Senator Huey Long, as seen by psychiatry, rose from something far deeper and more significant than individual imbalance.

It was already a completed idea in many minds. It was due not to insanity of an individual but to a network of emotional currents in society.

This analysis is made by J. L. Moreno, M. D., a psychiatrist internationally known in his field for success in "sociometry," a new method of mapping and tracing the effects of networks of emotions in communities.

"Certain crimes, as political crimes," he said, "are not individual acts. The individuals implicated in them are negligible compared with the emotional currents underlying which provoke them to act.

Acts Not Impulsive.

"Crimes like these are also neither accidental nor impulsive.

"They travel through the minds of many long before they are acted out by one who is caught by such a current. The crime is committed many a time in fantasy and in many forms long before it takes the shape of real action.

"These persons spread the seed. It is a form of psychological infection which travels through the psychological networks that exist in the community.

"Every crime exists in various degrees of maturity in the minds of individuals sensitized for those particular forms of crime. The germ of a crime of this sort is scattered in the minds of thousands of individuals.

"In Louisiana we have to visualize a state of millions of individuals in emotional turmoil during a number of years. These emotions separate groups in the community according to their partisanship for or against the dictator.

"From these groups every possible emotion, jealousy, fear, hatred, anger, sympathy, travels through the psychological networks and affects the more sensitive individuals

more, the less sensitive ones are...
...He is caught by an anti-Long current. He is more of a symbol than an individual at the time.

"From the other angle the position of Huey Long in the network was similarly characteristic and significant. The more powerful the currents in the network against him became, the more powerful became his fear of attack. In fact his fear for years never left him. He had to employ more and more body guards.

"In recent months, it has been stated, he did not go to a phone booth in a hotel where he lived without his bodyguards. In his last filibuster speech he said this was perhaps his swan song.

Premonition Not Accidental.

"Just before he went to the Louisiana legislative session, he said to his wife—'I'll die fighting.'

"This kind of premonition was not accidental and not the result of superstition. Every individual feels in critical moments the impact of danger, or hatred, or love which is for or against him in the networks.

"The average man with a small crowd of people who knew him has little to fear from this impact. But the man who becomes a public person and who develops a violent opposition, for him these impacts of emotions for or against are life or death.

"Senator Long, because he was a showman and a publicity man, perhaps an artist, was more sensitive to the goings on than the average person. He knew more than the bodyguards and newspaper men and perhaps the plotters and schemers themselves."

Mr. Nathan	✓
Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Baughman	
Mr. Clerk	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Coffey	✓
Mr. Edwards	✓
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Foxworth	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Joseph	
Mr. Keith	
Mr. Lester	
Mr. Quinn	✓
Mr. Scheidt	✓
Mr. Schilder	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Tracy	
Miss Gandy	

62-32509-A91

Seeks Banning of Guns From Public

CHICAGO, Sept. 11—(By Universal)—Assassination of Sen. Huey Long demonstrates forcibly the vital need for an immediate national conference to evolve a powerful, workable system of keeping firearms from the hands of those not entitled to have them, States Atty. Thomas J. Courtney said today.

Federal, state and local officials should pool their knowledge and suggestions with those of attorneys, judges and patriotic citizen leaders from every state with a view to having enacted state and federal laws controlling the manufacture, sale and possession of firearms, he declared.

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Joseph
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Scheidt
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

WISCONSIN NEWS
SEPTEMBER 11, 1935

97

Today in Washington

Clear-Cut Cleavage Between Radicals and Conservatives Is Hope for Coming Campaign.

By DAVID LAWRENCE

Copyright, 1935. All Rights Reserved.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The political effect of the elimination of the late Senator Long from the national arena can be appraised as only incidental so far as the presidential race is concerned. Had he lived he would not have been a pivotal factor, anyway.

The Louisiana Senator might have been, of course, a trouble-maker in certain sections of the South in the primaries, but nobody who knows how presidential nominations are made has ever for a moment doubted that Mr. Roosevelt could bring about his own renomination without so much as the raising of a finger politically.

As for the possibility that Senator Long might have set up a third party and thus threatened Mr. Roosevelt's reelection chances, it has never been taken seriously by competent observers of national politics in any party. The reason is that Huey Long's strength in the South could not very well have altered the electoral vote of any State except his own, while in the North his appeal would have been of doubtful value. His influence in national politics always has been exaggerated, owing to his unique personality.

The opportunity to defeat Mr. Roosevelt has not been and is not to be found in a splitting off of an extreme radical wing, for the radicals certainly will not desert Mr. Roosevelt in order to make easier the election of a Republican stand-patter. The 1936 campaign will probably be fought as a battle between radical and conservative

from their own party. But purely as a forecast made fourteen months ahead of election, and discounting the possibility of the Republican leadership acquiring any new point of view in that period, the outlook is for the reelection of Mr. Roosevelt, but with a greatly reduced majority in both houses of Congress. Individual Congressmen will find the grievance groups, due to the New Deal, quite numerous.

It was the late President Coolidge who said it was sometimes important to lose a national election in order to vindicate a principle or lay the foundations for the reinvigoration of a political party. Abraham Lincoln in 1856 saw the need of a reorganized party, but it was not till 1860 that his countrymen agreed with him. Quite a number of suggestions have been made that the conservative Republicans and the independent Democrats should merge, but at the present writing the independent Democrats have no organization of their own, nor do they command political strength as a group. Under such circumstances the Republicans are tactfully welcoming Democrats into their dwelling, but this is not sufficient any more than are promises of coalition rule if the Republican nominee is triumphant. What the independent Democrats would prefer is the making of a new party in which they would play an important and not incidental part.

To support the nominee of such a merger would be a different thing from being asked to abandon the Democratic label and tradition for a lineal descendant of Warren Harding, Calvin Coolidge or Herbert Hoover, whose Republicanism made no fervent appeal to the Byrds or the Gores or the men of the Carter Glass school of politics, or that band of Wilsonian Democrats like Bainbridge Colby, Newton Baker, John W. Davis and others who long since have condemned the Republican party to the fate of the old Whig party of a century ago.

The Republican party has, to be sure, the largest number of conservatives gathered together in any one group, but this is all the more reason why it should make concessions in particular.

Yet there are people cynical enough to say that a baseball career doesn't pay.

in the National League.—News item.

consumption of cotton is lessened to the extent that it is used by this industry, and at the present time this "extent" is not a thing to be spoken of lightly. If the tariff is reduced, the purchasing power of over 8,000 operatives and their families is wiped out, and the already building relief rolls will have over 20,000 added names. Hundreds of thousands of dollars will no longer flow in the shape of taxes into the Treasury of the United States, and it is the taxpayers, manufacturers and operatives who pay and pay and pay.

Mr. Nathan	✓
Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Baughman	
Chief Clerk	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Edwards	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Foxworth	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Joseph	
Mr. Keith	
Mr. Lester	
Mr. Quinn	✓
Mr. Schmidt	
Mr. Schilder	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Tracy	
Miss Gandy	

93

- Mr. Nathan
- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. Baughman
- Chief Clerk
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Coffey
- Mr. Edwards ✓
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Foxworth
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Joseph
- Mr. Keith
- Mr. Lester
- Mr. Quinn ✓
- Mr. Scheidt
- Mr. Schilder
- Mr. Tamm
- Mr. Tracy
- Miss Gandy

WEAPON OF DEATH

In Long Shooting



GUN USED BY DR. WEISS
 THIS Browning automatic was used by Dr. Carl A. Weiss, jr., in the slaying of Senator Huey Long. The shell of the slug that entered the Senator's body is shown at the left. International News Photo.

RECEIVED
 FEB 11 1935

RECEIVED

- 10
- Mr. Nathan ✓
 - Mr. Tolson
 - Mr. Baughman
 - Chief Clerk
 - Mr. Clegg
 - Mr. Coffey
 - Mr. Edwards
 - Mr. Egan
 - Mr. Foxworth
 - Mr. Harbo
 - Mr. Joseph
 - Mr. Keith
 - Mr. Lester
 - Mr. Quinn
 - Mr. Scheidt ✓ 88
 - Mr. Schilder
 - Mr. Tamm
 - Mr. Tracy
 - Miss Gandy

cr

in

THE CHICAGO AMERICAN

SEPT. 10 1935.

62-

- 95

LONG BILL BARS U. S. AGENTS FROM STATE

BATON ROUGE, La., Sept. 9.—One hour before he was shot down, Senator Long had ready for the state Legislature a bill to outlaw all federal activity in Louisiana and to make activity by any government agent, from whatever department, liable to a fine and imprisonment.

The bill, foes of Long contended, was an effort to make impossible a House investigation of his "dictatorship" over Louisiana.

BARS FEDERAL AGENTS.

The text of Long's bill barring federal activity in the state, House bill No. 21, follows in part:

"Section 1. Be it enacted by the Legislature of Louisiana, that no governmental agency, including corporations with corporate authority only as approved by the President of the United States under the provisions of any law or resolution of the Congress of the United States, and no officer, agent or employe thereof, shall exercise in this state any power not delegated to the United States by the Constitution of the United States, but reserved by the Constitution of the United States to the state of Louisiana.

PROVIDES FINE, JAIL.

"Section 2. That any persons who violate any provision of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000 and imprisoned in the parish jail for not less than three months nor more than twelve months."

Mr. Nathan	✓
Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Baughman	
Chief Clerk	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Edwards	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Foxworth	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Joseph	
Mr. Keith	
Mr. Lester	
Mr. Quinn	✓
Mr. Scheidt	
Mr. Schilder	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Tracy	
Miss Gandy	

CHICAGO AMERICAN

9-9-35

96

Guns' Seizure Sought by Long As Pistol Fired

Senator Had Just Advised
House Group on Bill to
Register Weapons.

By the Associated Press.

Baton Rouge, La., Sept. 8.—Be-
fore he was shot and wounded to-
night Huey Long's military-minded
State administration prepared to
take charge of all machine guns and
sawed-off shotguns in the State.

One of the bills being pushed
through the special session of the
Legislature provides that all ma-
chine guns, gas guns, gas shells, gas
grenades or rifles or shotguns less
than 20 inches in length must be
registered with the superintendent
of the bureau of criminal identifica-
tion and investigation.

The superintendent may refuse to
permit possession of such weapons
and may also prohibit transporta-
tion, sale or purchase of them.

The bill's penal clause provides
for a fine of not less than \$100 nor
more than \$1,000 and imprisonment
for not less than three months nor
more than 12 months.

Long, in explaining the bill be-
fore committee, said it was identi-
cal with Federal statutes which re-
quire registration of such weapons.

"What condition are you trying to
remedy?" asked Representative
Jack Williamson, anti-administra-
tionist.

"Just what the Federal Govern-
ment is trying to do," Long replied.
"If I have a sawed-off shotgun—or
one of my friends—we won't mind
registering it."

Mr. Nathan	✓
Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Baughman	
Chief Clerk	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Edwards	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Foxworth	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Joseph	
Mr. Keith	
Mr. Lester	
Mr. Quinn	✓
Mr. Scheidt	✓
Mr. Schilder	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Tracy	
Miss Gandy	

U.S. Officers Ordered Jailed By Huey Long

**Calls Assembly to Pass Law
Blocking New Deal; Shot
During Sessions.**

By the United Press.

Baton Rouge, La., Sept. 8.—A short time before he was shot to-night, Senator Huey Long threw Louisiana into a punitive campaign against the United States Government over "States' rights."

The Legislature, convened in extraordinary session at Long's command, prepared a bill providing fine and imprisonment for any Federal officer who tries to exercise any authority in Louisiana not specifically granted him by the Constitution of the United States.

It was considered the broadest and boldest defiance of Federal authority since the Civil War.

Long hoped to prevent the Government from operating many of the New Deal agencies in Louisiana, such as the WPA. He fears that Federal money, which goes to his enemies, would be used against him politically.

Constitution Cited.

The bills assert Louisiana's right to enforce article 10 of the original amendments to the Constitution which reads: "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved for the States respectively, or to the people."

Long says the Administration has centralized too much power in Washington; that it is overstepping its bounds with its New Deal and violating the States' rights to govern themselves, which our forefathers preserved for them in the original Constitution.

The penal clause of Long's bill subjects an offending Federal officer to a possible maximum \$1,000 fine and a year in jail. He would be tried in State courts. None doubted that the Legislature would pass the bill. Long controls a three-fourths majority in both houses as well as all branches of the State government.

Two methods may be resorted to, Long said: 1. The State may employ special counsel to go into Federal court and enjoin Federal officers from violating Louisiana's constitutional rights; 2. Louisiana may wait until its State's rights have been violated, then arrest and try the offending Federal officer in State courts.

Long said he would bring this probably in the United States Supreme Court to determine if New Deal agencies may be restrained from operating in Louisiana. It was assumed he would have himself named special counsel.

Asked if his bill applied to Federal interference with elections, Long said a congressional committee could come into the State and make any investigation it liked, but Federal authorities would not be permitted to supervise any election here.

Fears U. S. at the Polls.

Long comes up for re-election in 1936, and his entire political machine is at stake on the State ballot. With the State election machinery under his thumb, his only chance of defeat lies in Federal interference.

Correlated with the main bill is another giving the State highway department supervision over all road building in the State.

Forty-two bills were dumped in the House when the Legislature met last night. Eleven bills presented without Long's consent were given small chance of passage. Except for two bills redistricting judicial areas to eliminate two judges hostile to Long, the majority are of minor nature, amending State bond and tax laws.

The House ways and means committee, which accepted all bills under suspension of the rules, approved Long's 31 ukases and killed two of the 11 non-Long bills today. The House met tonight to pass them on to final reading tomorrow. The bills will go through a similar two-day procedure in the Senate.

Mr. Nathan	.....
Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Baughman	.....
Chief Clerk	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Coffey	.....
Mr. Edwards	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Foxworth	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Joseph	.....
Mr. Keith	.....
Mr. Lester	.....
Mr. Quinn	.....
Mr. Scheidt	.....
Mr. Schilder	.....
Mr. Tamm	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

WABE POST

SEP 9 1937

98

Mr. Nathan	.....
Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Backus	.....
Mr. Baughman	.....
Chief Clerk	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Coffey	.....
Mr. Edwards	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Keith	.....
Mr. Lester	.....
Mr. Quinn	.....
Mr. Schilder	.....
Mr. Smith	.....
Mr. Tamm	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

[Handwritten signature]

WCNS138

NEW ORLEANS--JOE FISHER, STATE REPRESENTATIVE AND ALLY OF SEN. LONG, WAS FOUND GUILTY OF EVADING FEDERAL TAX ON A "HIDDEN" INCOME TODAY.

JUDGE WAYNE G. BORAH SENTENCED FISHER TO 18 MONTHS IN THE FEDERAL PENITENTIARY AT ATLANTA. FISHER LEFT THE COURTROOM WITHOUT FILING NOTICE OF APPEAL.

4/26 ON651P.

62-37507-A

APR 26 1965



99
25

Trial of Huey Aide Nearly Completed

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 24 (U.S.).—The first of the Federal Government's court trials for income tax evasions involving prominent members of the powerful Senator Huey P. Long political machine in Louisiana heard completion today as the defense of Representative Joe Fisher rested. Through testimony of prosecution witnesses the Government has sought to show Representative Fisher evaded payment on taxes of more than \$100,000 during the years 1929-1932 inclusive.

Noe, a wealthy oil operator and artillery officer in World War fame, will reign till May 12. A new administration, nominated in last Tuesday's Democratic primary and headed by Governor-Designate Richard W. Leche will then take office.

The vicissitudes of Louisiana politics sent patrons of Huey Long back into mourning while they were still celebrating their victory in last week's election. Several "victory parties" were called off due to Allen's death.

For nearly four months Noe will have Long leaders at his mercy. He bolted from them three months ago and threatened to split the machine by running for governor in opposition to Leche. He was reconciled, but he still is at odds with Rev. Gerald L. K. Smith, leader of Long's "Share-Our-Wealth" Society.

Allen was ill only two hours. He arose for breakfast, complained of an ailment, but dressed and prepared to leave for his office. Seized by a coughing spell that developed into a hemorrhage, he went to bed.

Murphy Roden, a bodyguard, summoned Dr. Clarence A. Lorio, medical adviser to the late Huey Long. The first hemorrhage was staunch, but another developed an hour later. Amid bleeding from all facial organs, the Governor died.

AFTER LONG VICTORY

At the hour of death Secretary of State E. A. Conway was promulgating returns from last Tuesday's Democratic primary in which Long forces swept the State by the greatest majority ever given any faction in Louisiana. The primary was equivalent to a general election. The machine won every important State office—a virtual unanimity in the legislature; control of the Supreme Court; all eight congressional and two U. S. Senate seats.

7 had been nominated to

Mr. Tolson.....
Mr. Backus.....
Mr. Baughman.....
Chief Clerk.....
Mr. Clegg.....
Mr. Coffey.....
Mr. Edwards.....
Mr. Egan.....
Mr. Harbo.....
Mr. Keith.....
Mr. Lester.....
Mr. Quinn.....
Mr. Schilder.....
Mr. Smith.....
Mr. Tamm.....
Mr. Tracy.....
Miss Gandy.....

WASH. TIMES

62-32-509-17

100
75

Mayor's Vice Drive Gets Little Backing by Superintendent

Huey Believed Nearing His Aim of Gaining Control of City's Police and Fire Departments

By United Press

NEW ORLEANS — Huey Long was believed near his objective of gaining complete control of the New Orleans police and fire departments today. If he does, his bitter political enemies, the old regular organization whose mayor and commissioners sit in City Hall, will be municipal officers with nothing to rule.

Police Superintendent George Reyer, who a year ago mobilized an army of special police to save New Orleans from Long, displayed open friendliness to the Long cause, which caused Mayor T. Semmes Walmsley much fiery but futile anger.

Walmsley's order to police to clean up immediately vice and gambling conditions brought a half-hearted response. Most of the city's houses of joy and chance have been closed for months because of fear that Long might bring in the National Guard to scandalize citizens with revelations of alleged widespread violations of moral standards under the old regular regime.

Reyer's switch was revealed at a court hearing where Walmsley sought a permanent injunction to restrain State boards, created by the Long machine, from taking control of the police and fire departments. Called as a witness, Reyer said he believed both the police and fire departments could be administered as efficiently under State control.

"Chaos would result if the state gets control here," Walmsley shouted, surprised and angry. "The lives and property of the people of New Orleans would be endangered."

Long's boards have not taken command of the two departments because of a temporary injunction. Decision was reserved on an application for a permanent injunction.

Mr. Barker
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Shaffner
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tolan
Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Shaffner
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tolan

Mr. Egan
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Shaffner
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tolan

62-52509-18

WASH. NEWS

MAR 28 1935

101

The National Whirligig

By IRA BENNETT

WASHINGTON—Authorities in the War and Justice departments look with curiosity upon the excesses of Huey Long, boss of Louisiana. It is not expected that Long will deliberately invite Federal interference with his course, but his audacity knows no bounds, and it is surmised in some quarters that he may provoke a clash with Washington in the hope of making political capital with State's rights fanatics. It would be a losing game.

The chances are strong that civil disturbances in Louisiana would bring about Federal action. Long and his enemies cannot indulge in State-wide combat without running afoul of Federal activities, such as transportation of interstate commerce and the mails. In that case Uncle Sam would brush aside both fighting factions and keep Federal operations going.

Militia . . .

Interference by Long's cohorts with election of members of Congress and Senators might easily bring about legislation by Congress providing for supervision of elections. Congress can prescribe the times, places and manners of holding such elections.

Control of the National Guard of Louisiana is vested in the State authorities. The militia of each State is organized and disciplined under national law, but except in time of war the national Government

Mr. Nathan	.....
Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Baughman	.....
Chief Clerk	.....
Mr. Coffey	.....
Mr. Edwards	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Keith	.....
Mr. Lester	EB
Mr. Quinn	.....
Mr. Schilder	.....
Mr. Tamm	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

3

25c to 1 p.m.—"Devil Dog of the Air"
PAT O'BRIEN
JIM CAGNEY
NEW
TRAND 8 WAY
47TH

TONIGHT
SHOW
MIDNIGHT
and VIRGINIA BRUCH
with CHESTER MORRIS
"SOCIETY DOCTOR"
N. Y. Premiere—N. Y. M. S. Secret
Men in White—N. Y. M. S. Secret

TODAY
BEEN
MIGHTY
BARNUM
Extra! The MARCH of
ON SCREEN

Montgomery
Fighting All Out
MONTGOMERY

62-3250

107

CAPITAL IS EVACUATED BY HALF OF MILITIAMEN

Long Arrives in New Orleans, Heavily Guarded; Martial Law Still in Effect at Baton Rouge

Accompanied by two automobile loads of state police, Senator Huey P. Long arrived in New Orleans at 5:15 p. m. Sunday and went immediately to his suite on the 12th floor of The Roosevelt.

(Special to The Times-Picayune)
Baton Rouge, La., Feb. 3.—Senator Huey P. Long, surrounded by National Guards and state police, left his hotel headquarters here at 3 o'clock this afternoon for New Orleans.

The senator's departure did not mean the end of martial law in Baton Rouge, however, as Governor O. K. Allen asserted that he does not know how long militiamen will be maintained at the capital.

Shortly before his swift descent from his guarded hotel suite this afternoon, Senator Long indicated that he was undecided on his future plans, although it is believed he will speak in Atlanta, Ga., Tuesday or Wednesday.

Demands Auditorium

Responding to the invitation of the Georgia Legislature to address it, Senator Long suggested that the legislators hire a hall and assemble a crowd to hear him make his "share the wealth" speech.

"I talked to my good friend, Governor Gene Talmadge of Georgia, on the telephone today," Senator Long said before leaving here, "and I told him I would not speak unless they arranged to get an auditorium for me."

THE NEW OR
FEBRUARY

BATON ROUGE
MATTER.

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

YUNE

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

Senator Long's suite on the 12th floor of the largest hotel was an armed camp since his arrival here Friday morning to resume complete his public inquiry into the alleged plot to assassinate him. National Guardsmen, equipped with machine guns and tear gas guns, lined the corridor leading from the elevators to the senator's suite of rooms. Militiamen were stationed in the lobby of the hotel, and operatives of the state bureau of criminal identification and investigation swarmed all over the hostelry.

Aisle of Guns

When the time came for Senator Long's departure this afternoon, militiamen, with machine guns and gas guns, formed an aisle in the lobby of the hotel from the elevators to a side exit, through which the senator hurried to his waiting automobile.

Carloads of state police took up the guarding of the senator from the hotel exit, and the militiamen returned to other posts of duty. Automobiles containing state police preceded and followed the car bearing Senator Long on his journey to New Orleans.

Within a few hours after Senator Long announced Saturday that he had concluded his investigation of the alleged conspiracy to kill him and that he would not convene the Legislature in special session "at this time," reduction was started in the number of National Guardsmen brought here a week ago following Governor Allen's proclamation placing the parish of East Baton Rouge under martial law.

"How long will martial law be maintained?" Governor Allen was asked this afternoon.

Allen Doesn't Know

"I do not know," the governor replied.

Brigadier-General L. F. Guerre, commander of the military district composed of the parish of East Baton Rouge, admitted Saturday night that half of the militiamen were ordered to their homes, but declined to disclose the exact number remaining here or what units had been relieved of active duty.

Brigadier-General Guerre today again was reticent in discussing the partial demobilization of the troopers. He did say that the militiamen ordered to their homes were a "composite group," meaning that members of each type of service had been released from active guard duty.

While no official figures were

62-32509-A

103

LONG WITH GUARD OF STATE POLICE LEAVES CAPITAL

Baton Rouge Still Under Martial Law as Senator Departs

Continued from Page One

tainable, it is reported that 400 militiamen still are in service here, guarding the capitol and the governor's mansion.

'Frame-up' Charged

Before Senator Long adjourned indefinitely his public hearing Saturday before Judge J. D. Womack of the East Baton Rouge district court he heard two witnesses denounce the proceedings as an attempt to "frame" them.

These witnesses were Fred Parker, former deputy sheriff of East Baton Rouge parish, and Fred O'Rourke, both of whom refused to answer any questions, asserting that they stood on their constitutional rights.

Mr. Parker and Mr. O'Rourke were named by Sidney Songy, a former prohibition informer, as two of the alleged conspirators against Senator Long's life.

Ernest Bourgeois, president of the Square Deal Association of Louisiana, in a statement issued at the conclusion of the public hearing, described it as a "publicity stunt."

"The whole court hearing and murder-plot investigation," Mr. Bourgeois said, "is nothing more than the usual Huey Long publicity stunt."

Bourgeois Exonerated

Mr. Bourgeois, who escaped from National Guardsmen in the clash with armed citizens at the Baton Rouge airport, was accused by a witness during the public hearing

of being the shooter in the shooting at the Baton Rouge airport. Mr. Bourgeois, who was shot in the leg, made the positive statement that he was not shot by Mr. Bourgeois. The Tangipahoa parish juror said he saw the two men who shot him and expressed the belief that both of them are members of "Long's Cossacks."

Various conjectures were made for Senator Long's sudden abandonment of his proposed extra session of the Legislature.

Definite announcement that he would not convene the Legislature "at this time" for another drive against local self-government was made by Senator Long during a recess of the "murder-plot" hearing Saturday afternoon.

Legislators Surprised

The senator's announcement came as a surprise to many legislators who were in Baton Rouge expecting the formal call to be proclaimed momentarily by Governor Allen.

James O'Connor, Jr., member of the Louisiana Public Service Commission, was in the courtroom with a bill in his pocket that he intended having introduced.

Senator Long said the extra session would not be held "because my enemies do not want it." He referred to the Standard Oil Company as his "enemies." Senator Long declared that the "Standard Oil Company is supporting the Square Deal Association."

"It is costing the Standard Oil Company \$2000 a day, and that suits me fine," Senator Long asserted.

J. C. Hilton, president of the Standard Oil Company, in a statement issued in New Orleans Saturday night, said he was "counting on Senator Long going through with the agreement reached with him."

The Legislature, at its December session, imposed a manufacturer's tax of five cents a barrel on oil. Senator Long and Mr. Hilton issued a joint circular on January 22, announcing that an agreement had been reached to reduce the tax to one cent a barrel.

"In the absence of any direct word from Senator Long, I will assume," Mr. Hilton said Saturday, "there is to be no change in the program as outlined in our joint circular of January 22 and that, retroactive to January 9, the tax is to be one cent per barrel on the refining of all crudes."

'One Too Many'

Activities of the Square Deal Association and the tense situation existing in the state were credited in some quarters with having been the deciding factors in Senator Long's decision not to convene the Legislature.

It was reported that several of the legislators who attended conferences with Senator Long during the past two days strongly advised against a special session at this time, plainly indicating that the "situation" in their home parishes was not to their liking.

One administration member of the House of Representatives asserted that he believed "Senator Long already had held one too many sessions of the Legislature."

104

Did New Deal Sleuths Investigate Farley? Huey May Embarrass Someone by Question

Copyright 1935, by United Press
Political gossip credits Sen. Huey P. Long (D., La.) with a plan to illuminate the mysterious circumstances under which Postmaster General James A. Farley was investigated by New Deal sleuths—if he was, in fact, investigated.

Three versions of the investigation story are current in Washington.

1. The inquiry was ordered by Interior Secretary Ickes and was executed by the PWA investigation unit.

2. The investigation took place but neither Ickes nor PWA had anything to do with it.

3. There was no investigation.

The most convincing evidence obtained so far is that Farley was investigated by someone. The mere fact that New Deal detectives were on the Postmaster General's trail would be embarrassing to the Administration, altho there is reason to believe nothing was discovered to Farley's discredit.

SEES OPPORTUNITY

Long neither confirmed nor denied to the United Press that he intended to clear up this mystery. But the Kingfish would not shirk the responsibility of embarrassing the Administration. Anyway, Farley is one up for the moment in the political skirmish in which he and Long have been indulging for some 18 months.

Long has been blacklisted by the Administration. He gets no Federal patronage. But when the opposing Democratic faction presents a nominee thru President Roosevelt to the Senate, the Senator becomes an effective objector. Farley intends to avoid those objections this winter. Long's latest complaint is that the New Deal patronage dispensers in Louisiana are also rental agents for:

"A red-light district 16 squares

long and 18 squares wide—the greatest cesspool of hell that has been known to the modern world—that has been supported by the Roosevelt Administration."

After that speech Farley announced that no appointments to Louisiana Federal jobs would be submitted to the Senate at this session, thereby robbing Long of several opportunities to repeat that speech with trimmings.

A resolution phrased to discover whether Farley had been investigated would provide the Kingfish with a perfect text. It might, indeed, solve another minor Administration mystery involving the published report that Roosevelt sought the discharge of Louis R. Glavis, chief PWA sleuth, and E. K. Burlew, who is Ickes' first adviser on hiring and firing PWA and departmental employees.

Roosevelt and Ickes denied discharge of either had been suggested. It is assumed, therefore, that someone planted the story, with unsuspecting reporters for some reason so far undisclosed. This mystery is interesting because reporters would not be likely to accept and write such a story unless it were planted by someone of position and influence in the Administration. The story even speculated

on the possibility that Ickes might resign and Washington wonders which high placed New Dealer inspired it.

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

WASH. NEWS

JAN 16 1935

62-32507-

105

THE TIMES-PICAYUNE,
New Orleans, La.,
January 12, 1935.

Mr. George Healy,
City Editor,
The Times-Picayune,
615 North St.,
New Orleans, La.

A Louisiana Message

LOUISIANA'S newly organized Square Deal Association sends this message to President Roosevelt:

"We apologize for cheap conduct and remarks of a man who is a Louisiana senator in name only. Sincerely believe us, it does not represent sentiment of mass of good people in state, who hold you in highest respect and love."

We have every reason to believe that this apology and expression of confidence and affection goes to the president with the approval and backing of the great majority of Louisiana's people. Even among our dictator's trenchermen and bootlickers there are many who respect and trust Mr. Roosevelt vastly more than they respect or trust Mr. Long and who deplore the latter's vituperative attacks upon the nation's and their party's chieftain. All intelligent Louisianians know that the federal administration, by its generous provision for relief in their own state when the dictator refused to permit the state Legislature to grant the appeals of its own constituents for relief provision, tided thousands of our people through privation and distress that must have produced tragic and disastrous consequences without that federal contribution to repair the state dictatorship's callous neglect of its own people's relief needs.

It is true, we believe, that President Roosevelt is as highly respected, as sincerely admired, as implicitly trusted, by Louisiana's majority as he is by the people of the other states. Some of them have been—may still be—afraid to express their sentiments openly lest they provoke the dictator's wrath and persecution. Under his czarist rule, free speech is discouraged and many people are in dread of his reprisal against any open criticism of his performances. But the Square Deal Association's message of apology and good will goes to the president as the true expression of popular sentiment in Louisiana. That manly and straightforward message, we also believe and hope, may be taken as a sign of reviving courage in Louisiana and a steadily growing determination on the part of Louisiana's manhood and womanhood to end czarist misrule and oppression, recapture their rights and liberties and restore self-government under the American system for their state, for themselves and for their children.

Mr. Nathan	.....
Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Baughman	.....
Chief Clerk	.....
Mr. Coffey	.....
Mr. Edwards	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Keith	.....
Mr. Lester	.....
Mr. Quinn	.....
Mr. Schilder	.....
Mr. Tamm	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

62-33547-11

106

Feud With Huey Fades When Crime Arises, Says Walmsley

**New Orleans Mayor, Here
for Parley, Holds Long's
Power Is on Wane.**

The extreme bitterness of the fight between the Huey Long forces and those of Mayor T. Semmes Walmsley of New Orleans is forgotten when crimes of gangster origin are committed, Mayor Walmsley said yesterday during an interview at the Mayflower Hotel. A reporter found him exchanging views with Mayor Dan W. Hoan, Socialist mayor of Milwaukee for the last 18 years.

Louisiana's most famous mayor, in Washington to attend the sessions of the Conference on Crime, said:

"All faces turn forward, all else is forgotten but the apprehension of the criminal, and all law-enforcing units in the State cooperate like a machine. We have been very successful in wiping out crime, as we can point with considerable pride to our record of no homicides due to banditry for the past three years. During that period only crimes of passion have been committed."

Mayor Walmsley, who parries delicate questions with the adroitness and finesse of a D'Artagnan, would not talk "on the record" about his long-standing enemy, Huey Long, other than to state that in his belief Long's power is definitely on the wane in Louisiana.

"Huey's power fluctuates constantly, and he is cunning enough to make new friends whenever older ones grow weary of the situation," Mayor Walmsley said. "He never mends his political fences, or even attempts to mend them. He always moves in a new direction to get new support in another sector of the State."

"However, on the whole, if a graph of his influence could be drawn, a descending line would show the steady loss of his power."

Mayor Hoan, whose term of office since 1916 has seen the advance of Milwaukee to a position of almost unparalleled freedom from crime, vigorously upheld the principle of crime prevention by child and youth education.

"Great emphasis is naturally placed on the detection and punish-

ment of crime, but the truth is that crime can only be brought under control by giving young people a year-round program of education and recreation," he said.

"Eighty per cent of all crimes are committed by youths between the ages of 18 and 21. All of those youths are idle. Give them something to do and you solve a great part of the problem."

"Furthermore, whenever gangster killings recur again and again, you may be certain there is some kind of a tie-up between criminals and the police, or criminals and business."

"Why do you suppose that Milwaukee's murders average one to 100,000 of population, while Washington, for instance, averages 12 or more killings per 100,000? The answer is in lack of youth education and, possibly in lack of coordination and cooperation among police and other law-enforcing units."

Mayor Walmsley condemned court interference and delays in criminal prosecution, adding:

"Nothing takes the backbone out of a policeman as much as seeing a known criminal discharged by political influence."

Both expressed optimism over the crime conference, and the New Orleans mayor nodded agreement to Mayor Hoan's statement that "This conference can do a great deal of good. However, if it's going to end in mere back-patting and then be forgotten, it's not worth the powder and shot necessary to blow it up. But I'm going to stay and hope for the best possible results."

WAB

DEC 12 1934

107

LOTS OF THINGS IN BILLS NOT YET KNOWN, SAYS LONG

Senator Fails to Throw Ad- ditional Light on Meas- ures in Comment

(Special to The Times-Picayune)
State House, Baton Rouge, La.,
Nov. 15.—"There's lots of things in
these bills they don't know about
yet."

This statement was made by Sen-
ator Huey P. Long during a conver-
sation with a group of newspaper
reporters in the Senate chamber to-
night while 44 bills were being ad-
vanced toward final enactment.

While Senator Long did not di-
vulge any of the "things" which
will be discovered after the meas-
ures become law, it is apparent that
the bill amending the primary elec-
tion law is not merely the "formali-
ty" that it was described as being
by Senator Long at the Senate fi-
nance committee's session this aft-
ernoon.

Among other "things" this bill
does is to give parish boards of elec-
tion supervisors the authority to ap-
point two election commissioners,
over and above the five drawn from
names submitted by candidates.

The section of the bill amending
the existing primary law giving the
boards of election supervisors this
power reads as follows:

"In the event that any candidate
for any nomination feels aggrieved
at any selection of commissioners as
provided in this section, and that as
a result thereof the primary election
will not be fairly and impartially
conducted in relation to his can-
didacy, he shall have the right to
apply to the board of supervisors of
elections of the parish or parishes
in which such primary election is
to be held, and the board of super-
visors of elections in such parish
or parishes shall have full authori-
ty to appoint, designate and commis-
sion two additional commissioners
for each voting precinct in its par-
ish complained of, which additional
commissioners shall have authority
to serve and shall serve with the
same status as the other commis-
sioners chosen for said precinct in
accordance with this section, and
said total of seven commissioners of
election for each precinct shall have
charge of the election in each pre-
cinct and operate and conduct the
same, making no difference except
that there shall be seven commis-
sioners instead of five for each pre-
cinct."

"The additional commissioners
shall be paid for their service the
same amount of compensation that
in the same manner as the commis-
sioners selected under this section."

There also appears to be a provi-
sion in the primary election bill that
clears the way for Senator Long to
oust Mayor T. Semmes Walmsley of
New Orleans as the chairman of the
Democratic state central committee
at a meeting to be held in Baton
Rouge at 2:30 p. m. on the 20th day
after the extra session adjourns.

This section of the bill reads as
follows:

"That the state central committee
of all political parties in this state
shall consist of one member from
each parish and one member from
each of the wards of the parish of
Orleans, and 24 members at large,
who shall be selected at the first
meeting of the members elected from
the parishes and wards aforesaid;
as follows: The members of the
state central committee elected from
the parishes and wards of the con-
gressional districts of the state shall
by a majority vote of such members
elect three committeemen at large
from their respective districts, pro-
vided not more than one committee-
man shall be elected from any par-
ish, or ward of the city of New Or-
leans, and, provided further that the
said members-at-large shall be se-
lected before the committee shall or-
ganize by the election of its chair-
man and other officers. The first
chairman of the state central com-
mittees of all parties shall be elect-
ed at meetings, which are hereby
called, to be held by said committees
in the capitol at Baton Rouge at 2:30
p. m. on the 20th day after the pres-
ent extra session of the Legislature
adjourns, and thereafter the chair-
men of the state central committees
shall be elected by the said commit-
tees at their first meeting after their
election.

"Members of the state central com-
mittee are authorized to act through
proxies at any meeting. The said

Continued on Page Two

66-32509-A

108



[Associated Press Photo]

FACES U. S. CHARGE.

A. L. Shushan, Huey Long
political aid, indicted as in-
come tax evader.

*file
all*

Chicago Tribune

10-22-34

109

'3 Brothers Indicted In Louisiana Graft

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 4 (U.P.).—A Federal grand jury today returned a fifth indictment against contractors who are alleged to have covered up nearly \$200,000 paid to unnamed persons, and inferring that the money went to Louisiana politicians as graft. Three under indictment are John P. Nelson, Harry B. Nelson, colonel on Gov. O. K. Allen's staff, and Willis W. Nelson, all brothers and owners of the Mississippi Valley Company, Inc. Today's indictment concerned an alleged conspiracy to evade \$1,733 in taxes on company profits.

WASH. HERALD

OCT 5 1934

101785
110

Mr. Nathan
 Mr. Tolson
 Mr. Clegg
 Mr. Baughman
 Chief Clerk
 Mr. Coffey
 Mr. Cowley
 Mr. Edwards
 Mr. Egan
 Mr. Harbo
 Mr. Keith
 Mr. Lester
 Mr. Quinn
 Mr. Schilder
 Mr. Tamm

New Orleans Cops Move in Shake-Up

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 16 (U.P.).—An echo of the legislative probe of New Orleans' city administration was heard today when Superintendent of Police George Reyer announced that all ranking officers in the Fourth police precinct would be transferred. The Fourth precinct was the area chosen by Senator Huey P. Long as the "worst in the city" for alleged police graft.

WASH. HERALD SEP 17 1934

62-32509-H

Walt H. 9

HUEY ASSAILS NEW ORLEANS POLICE 'GRAFT'

Superintendent, on Monthly
Pay of \$400, Deposited \$31,
900, Charge; Others Accused

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 14
(U.P.).—The wealth of New Or-
leans policemen drew the atten-
tion of Senator Long's "vice and
corruption" investigation today.

George Reyer, police superinten-
dent, was charged with depositing
\$31,900 in the Policemens Credit
Union while he was on a salary
of \$400 a month.

John Grosch, chief of detec-
tives, was alleged to have de-
posited more than \$10,000 while
making \$300 a month salary.
Long commented:

"This is an amazing example
of thrift. You legislators, who
earn \$10 a day, should take a
lesson."

NO TESTIMONY ASKED

No testimony was solicited as
to where policemen got their
extra money. Previous witnesses
charged that vice and gambling
dens are levied upon by police.
Long, seeking a means to oust
Mayor T. S. Walmesley and his
old regular city administration,
claims that the city "ring" col-
lects \$13,000,000 a year in graft.

The investigation is conducted
by nine State legislators, picked by
Long from loyal cohorts of his po-
litical machine. Approximately
\$100,000 has been appropriated for
the probe. Long dominates it as
committee counsel. National
Guardsmen protect it under a
proclamation by Gov. O. K. Allen,
pawn of the Kingfish.

PUBLIC BARRED

Sessions are closed to public and
reporters, but are broadcast over
the city by radio. Witnesses can
be identified only by their voices.

J. E. Brock, State bank examiner,
was the purported witness against
policemen. He explained, with
helpful suggestions of Long, "how
to put the elephant through the
keyhole." Deposits by Reyer and
Grosch were testified to in detail,
dating back to 1930, and in many
cases the savings exceeded salary
month after month, according to
the testimony.

Civil District Judge Nat Bond,
who recently issued injunctions
and contempt citations against
Long's National Guardsmen, was
mentioned.

W. E. Wood, Assistant Banking
Commissioner, told of some of the
Judge's alleged deals with home-
stead companies, one of which he
served as attorney. Testimony
concerned money borrowed from
homesteads and repaid in home-
stead stock.

WASH. HERALD

112
LOH 10-5

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

COPI ROUTE

FROM: UNIT #1

1934.

TO: Director

Mr. Nathan

Mr. Tolson

Mr. Edwards

Mr. Tamm

Unit Two

Unit Four

Files Section

Personnel Files

Equipment Section

Chief Clerk's Office

Unit Five

Identification Unit

Statistical Section

Technical Laboratory

SUPERVISORS

Mr. Deaderick

Mr. Joseph

Mr. Listerman

Mr. Lowdon

Mr. McKee

Mr. Newby

Mr. Richmond

Mr. Smith

Mr. Thompson

Miss Gandy

Mrs. Kelley

Washington Field Office

Stenographic Pool

Secretary

Correct

Re-write

Re-date

See me

Send file

Papers for file

Wash. Evening Star

9-14-34

H.M.

Supervisor - Unit One

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Cowley
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm

Telephone Directory

HUEY ASSAILS NEW ORLEANS POLICE 'GRAFT'

Superintendent, on Monthly
Pay of \$400, Deposited \$31,-
900, Charge; Others Accused

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 14
(U.P.).—The wealth of New Or-
leans policemen drew the atten-
tion of Senator Long's "vice and
corruption" investigation today.

George Reyer, police superinten-
dent, was charged with depositing
\$31,900 in the Policemens Credit
Union while he was on a salary
of \$400 a month.

John Grosch, chief of detec-
tives, was alleged to have de-
posited more than \$10,000 while

PHILCO
Select a New 1934
Model Radio
and Your Car
Priced Range from \$29.95

NATIONAL BEER
Brings You The
Great Krausmeyer

HERMAN
KRAUSMEYER
WRC
at 9:30 P. M.

"Wash. Evening Star"
62 32509 - 9/14/34

114

Bosses Many Louisiana Activities But Is Not Head Man In Tax Probe or United States Grand Jury.

BY GEORGE HEALY, JR.

Special Dispatch to the Star.

NEW ORLEANS, La., August 25.—Many of the Nation's citizens were interested recently to know that Senator Huey P. Long had made himself commander in chief of Louisiana's militia, director general of its new "cossack" police force and supervising engineer of its election machinery.

What interested a majority of Louisianans most during the past week, however, was that Huey obviously has not become "boss" of the intelligence unit of the Federal Bureau of Internal Revenue or of the United States grand jury sitting here.

Facts of the Federal Government's sensational investigation of the incomes of Louisiana politicians, including Huey, which has been under way for many months, finally are leaking, bit by bit, to the public. These facts, lending credence to reports that have been widely circulated for more than a year, make it plain that while the senior Senator may think he is "running" Louisiana, he is not the "head man" in the Internal Revenue Bureau's activities.

At least four of Huey's close past or present political friends have been questioned by members of the grand jury in its investigation of alleged conspiracies by Louisianans to evade payment of income taxes, and scores of more witnesses have been interrogated by a picked squad of intelligence unit agents, led by the investigator who landed Al Capone in jail.

The appearance before the grand jury of Mike M. Moss, former senior vice president of the Union Indemnity Co., which is in liquidation, and former close personal and political friend of Senator Long, really "blew off the lid" in the case.

Shortly after Moss testified before the jury the senior Senator, plainly displeased, caustically attacked his former ally in a radio speech. The Union Indemnity Co., during Long's reign as Governor, wrote all bonds for contractors obtaining business from the State, and Moss, before submitting to questioning by the grand jury, asserted his willingness to testify why Long favored the company with State business.

Moss was named by one of the Senator's brothers, Julius T. Long, during the Senate's investigation of the Broussard-Overtown primary, as having handed Senator Long large sums of money.

Moss Testimony Not All.

The testimony of Moss is not all the information which has been obtained by the grand jury from sources believed "in the know" as to the fiscal affairs of Senator Long, his friends and his political machine.

Mrs. Carl Fisher, secretary to Charles J. Donner, secretary of the Orleans Levee Board, a State department, spent several hours in the Civil Courts Building here with Senator Long and attorneys affiliated with his organization after she was questioned by the grand jury. Employees of the Orleans Levee Board frequently have complained concerning their "contributions" to the Senator's organization.

Mrs. Fisher's husband, who is the son of State Senator Jules Fisher and a cousin of State Representative Joseph Fisher, also is known to have been questioned by the grand jury. He spent more than two hours in the jury room Tuesday. Senator Fisher and Representative Fisher, both from Jefferson Parish, are Long followers in the Louisiana Legislature. Representative Fisher has been questioned by intelligence unit agents.

Representative N. S. Hoffpauir of Crowley, a Long floor leader in the Legislature, also has been questioned by the grand jury.

The books of the business concern headed by A. L. Shushan, president of the Orleans Levee Board by appointment of Long, through Gov. O. K. Allen, are known to have been subpoenaed for examination by agents of the Government. Shushan is a close personal, as well as political friend, of the State's senior Senator.

Perjury Charge Discussed.

One charge, of perjury, filed by the grand jury in the form of an indictment indicates that the jurors are interested in channels followed by money disbursed by the Louisiana Highway Commission. Jack Pizzoloto, a St. Charles Parish deputy sheriff, was indicted for perjury after he testified before the grand jury that he was sole owner of a contract to build a road in his parish and that he received and disbursed all funds paid by the State for fulfillment of the

contract. The indictment charges that \$13,572.64 \$15,000 supposed to have been received by Pizzoloto from the State actually went to Sheriff Leon C. Viat of St. Charles Parish, an ally of Senator Long.

Most Louisianans, practically all New Orleanians, believe that the grand jury, which has held half a dozen extended sessions during the past two weeks, will return indictments in connection with alleged income tax frauds. No one outside of official circles is prepared to say when the indictments will be ready, and officials aren't talking.

The Government seems to be preparing for prosecution of charges which may be brought by the jury, for in recent days it has given special assistance to Rene A. Viosca, United States attorney, whose appointment to that position was opposed bitterly by Senator Long.

Alva C. Baird, one of the Government's trained prosecutors of income tax fraud cases, was appointed a week ago by Attorney General Homer S. Cummings as special assistant to United States Attorney Viosca, and William H. Norman, an experienced Federal prosecutor, also has been designated to assist in the investigation and handling of income tax matters.

Several officials from Washington, including Frank J. Wideman, Assistant Attorney General in charge of the income tax unit, and Elmer L. Irey, chief of the intelligence unit of the Internal Revenue Bureau, have visited New Orleans since the big Louisiana case appeared to be reaching a head.

Primary Interest Seen.

While most interest here is centered on the grand jury activity, partially because of Senator Long's delay in starting his Legislature-authorized investigation of the city of New Orleans, considerable importance was attached to the drawing Wednesday of commissioners to represent the Or-

leans Parish Democratic Committee at the polls on September 11, primary election day.

Leaders of the old regular organization, whose candidates are opposing aspirants sponsored by the Long organization, insist that their men will win, despite recent legislation adopted by the Legislature at the Senator's direction.

Attempts by the Long machine to intimidate voters or to take advantages in the polling places through use of the new State police, the National Guard or new election laws will be met by workers for the old regular candidates, leaders of the organization maintain.

However, primary election day is more than two weeks off, and the Federal grand jury is meeting almost every day.

62-32509-A

The Sunday Star Aug. 26, 1934
Wash., D.C.

115
115

2EB--71237

RECEIVED



Mr. Nathan	.....
Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Chief Clerk	.....
Mr. Coffey	.....
Mr. Cowley	.....
Mr. Edwards	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Hendon	.....
Mr. Lester	.....
Mr. Quinn	.....
Mr. Schilder	.....
Mr. Tamm	.....

WQNS27

NEW ORLEANS--ESCORTED BY A HEAVILY ARMED GUARD OF MILITIA AND HIS NINE CHOSEN LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATORS, SENATOR HUEY P. LONG TODAY LAUNCHED THE FIRST OF A SERIES OF MOVES WHICH HE HOPES WILL DISLODGE HIS BITTER ENEMIES, THE NEW ORLEANS CITY ADMINISTRATION, FROM OFFICE.

9/1--R1022A.

62-32509-A

file
- 51

116

Mr. Nathan	.....
Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Ladd	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Rosen	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Mr. Carson	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Gurnea	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Hendon	.....
Mr. Lester	.....
Mr. Quinn	.....
Mr. Schilder	.....
Mr. Tamm	.....

WQNS48

ADD NEW ORLEANS

"WE WILL SHOW YOU THAT VICE IS RAMPANT, THAT CRIME IS UNDETECTED, AND THAT CORRUPTION IS EVERYWHERE," HE SAID.

WITNESSES WERE CALLED IN RAPID ORDER. THEY TESTIFIED THEY HAD SEEN POLICE TAKING PAY FROM DIVE KEEPERS, PROSTITUTES, GAMBLERS AND SLOT MACHINE OPERATORS.

9/1 ON1224P.

62 72509-T

118

Legislative Investigation Not To Start Before Next Week; Several Mentioned As Probable Members; Orleans Lawyers Engaged.

Allen J. Ellender, speaker of the House of Representatives, announced today that Representative Isom Guillory, St. Landry parish, administration floor leader in the House, had been appointed a member of the legislative committee to investigate the affairs of New Orleans.

"I have not named the other four House members," Speaker Ellender said. "I have asked several members to serve but have delayed appointing them to the committee pending word from them as to whether they can serve," he said.

Since that memorable day during the recent regular session of the legislature when Mr. Guillory was commanded by Senator Long to "sit down" after he had made the mistake of admitting that all taxes of whatever form "were eventually paid by the people" has been known among his colleagues in the legislature as "Sit Down Isom."

Representative Gilbert Fortier is reported to be the only New Orleans member who will be asked to serve on the committee.

Not Before Thursday

Speaker Ellender said he had communicated with several members of the House and hoped to complete his House appointments to the committee by Wednesday or Thursday.

The committee, composed of five House and four Senate members, had planned to begin its investigations here Tuesday but in view of Mr. Ellender's statement it appeared the investigation would not get under way before next week.

The committee will be assisted by a staff of New Orleans attorneys. It was reported, but officials refused to reveal their identity.

Others mentioned as probable members of the investigating committee were: Representative Burns, St. Tammany; Cole, of Allen; and R. S. Wilds of Concordia parish.

Senator James A. Noe, Monroe; Senator Coleman Lindsey, of Minden; and Senators Tom Wingate and H. C. Richardson, were reported as the probable Senate members with Senator Noe acting as chairman.

To Hold Secret Meetings

The committee, it was said, will first select a place for the hearings, consult with its attorneys and arrive at a method of procedure. It was reported that the committee would first hold secret meetings, examining witnesses and taking written testimony to be elaborated on and broadened by examination of additional witnesses at public hearings to be held later.

However, official confirmation of these reports was lacking. At the governor's mansion in Baton Rouge, Governor Allen was reported "out" and it was said he would not be available for an interview until later today.

Meanwhile, attacks on the laws enacted at the special session were voiced.

In New Orleans Mayor Walmsley said that bloodshed would result in the coming election and declared that it would be "the first of a series of ghastly tragedies resulting from Long's desire for power."

Denounce New Laws

In Alexandria, the Young Demo-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE)

City Probe

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

ocrats of Louisiana, in a meeting attended by representatives from all parts of the state, adopted resolutions denouncing the new laws and demanding their repeal.

Rev. William S. Miller, O. S. B., of St. Mary's Assumption church, New Orleans, defended the practice of benefit church lotteries although he made no direct reference to the newly enacted lottery law which makes such games unlawful.

Mayor Walmsley, in a statement elaborating on his declaration that the new laws were the result of Senator Long's lust for power, declared that Senator Long told him in Washington that he was a "man of destiny," and that he would lead an American revolution.

Mayor Walmsley said he talked to Senator Long a year ago in Washington. "He told me," Mayor Walmsley said, "that the country is ripe for a leader to sweep out old forms of government." The mayor said the conversation occurred at the time of the farmers' holiday when unemployed staged a demonstration in front of the capitol.

"Huey asked me if I saw those crowds," Mayor Walmsley said. "Then his voice became vibrant with excitement. He said the crowds wanted only a leader."

"I am a man of destiny. I will lead those people. A revolution is bound to come and when it does I shall be the leader," the mayor quoted Senator Long as saying. The mayor also said Senator Long remarked that Governor Olsen, of Minnesota, has the right idea about the farmers rising, but that he didn't have the ability to lead them.

Sue For Scratches

Meanwhile, another development in the political situation developed in Civil District court today where mandamus suits were filed by Walter B. Hamlin, chairman of the Regular organization's registration committee, on behalf of 12 citizens to compel Registrar of Voters R. J. Gregory to reinstate their names on the registration rolls.

The suits will be heard Friday before Civil Judge Bond. The suits were filed by Mrs. Thelma L. O'Neil, 1825 Olio street; Mrs. Irma H. Murray, 520 Third street; Mrs. Nita Truzello Simoneaux, 430 Soraparu street; Wallace Simoneaux, 430 Soraparu street; Frank Callahan, 635 South White street; Martin Kassel, Jr., 2439 Jasmine street; Charles Bonono, 2612 Constance street; R. LeBlanc, 2413 South Robertson street; Egbert M. Bumiss, 541 Calhoun street; Francis L. Mest, 2221 Laurel street; John C. Dunn, 855 Carondelet street; and Guy E. Sullivan, 855 Carondelet street.

New Orleans, La

Item

8-20-34

62-32519-2

file

119

Noe Max Head Quir

Another election suit is to be heard before a Civil court jury August 28 in the court of Judge Bond when Mr. and Mrs. Stack and Edward Benitez seek to compel Registrar of Voters Gregory to put their names on the registration rolls. They claim they attempted to register but were refused after they had made out their registration applications.

Today, Edward M. Heath, attorney for Registrar Gregory, filed a motion in this case, asking that Judge Bond compel the three complainants to file \$25 each for costs. The judge overruled the motion, stating that Section Five, Article Eight of the State Constitution, permits trial of such suits without advance filing of costs.

At the same time, Judge Bond fixed October 10 for the trial of the quo warranto proceedings filed by Alfred D. Danziger and John P. Briant asking that Mayor Walmsley, Commissioner Gomila and Po-

lice Commissioner F. J. Brennan be forced to recognize the legality of the new police board. On October 10, the city is commanded to show cause why the board should not go into operation.

The principal interest however continued to center about the city probe and in the absence of official announcement, much speculation was in progress regarding the probable membership of the legislative committee of nine members which will conduct the probe.

However, when Lieutenant Governor John Fournet was reached over the telephone today at Lake Charles he announced that he had not yet selected the Senate appointees on the committee.

Senator Noe in a telephone conversation from his home in Monroe said that he had not been officially notified of his appointment to the probe committee.

"I read in the papers where I was going to be chairman of the committee but that's all I know about it now," Senator Noe said.

Bills To Conway

(By The Associated Press)

BATON ROUGE, La., Aug. 20.—Twenty-five bills passed by the legislature at the special session last week were sent to Secretary of State E. A. Conway for promulgation today by Gov. O. K. Allen.

These measures embody the program of Long-Allen legislation which was whipped through the legislature in some 77 hours by Senator Huey P. Long.

Vetoed Bar Bill

Governor Allen also sent the secretary of state two concurrent resolutions calling for legislative investigations of the affairs of the city of New Orleans, and of the charges for cotton ginning in the state.

A bill by Representative C. A. Riddle, Avoyelles, providing that a lay lawyer practicing for more than ten years before Louisiana courts who has no record of his admittance to the bar may be given a certificate by the Supreme court, was vetoed by Governor Allen.

Veto Message

The veto message read: "Though the leaders and legislators of all political factions concur in this bill, it means the beginning of special legislative permission to practice law, and hereafter multiple rules will be urged for the legislature to license other attorneys. Let the Supreme court amend its rules if a case requires it, and if it will not act in any case it must have a reason for same."

Senator Long was not at the capitol today, and his personal bodyguard, Joe Messina, said over the telephone from the Long hotel suite that the senator would probably return here Tuesday morning. Messina refused to reveal Long's whereabouts.

120

BULLETS NEEDED IF BALLOTS FAIL, AYERS WILLIAMS

Time Rec
8/24/34
**Candidate Urges Defeat of
Long Followers in Sep-
tember Election**

If ballots fail, bullets will be the only means left "to get back our rights" usurped by Senator Huey P. Long. Francis Williams, candidate for re-election as member of the Louisiana Public Service Commission, asserted Saturday night in an address over radio station WSMB.

Mr. Williams urged the people of the state to defeat the Long candidates at the polls in the Democratic primary September 11 and said that "no state police or any other power" will stop him from fighting "until we have redeemed Louisiana from this tyrant."

Compares Records

Comparing his record as public service commissioner with that of Senator Long when the latter was a member of the commission, Mr. Williams criticized the senator for his opposition to reduction of telephone rates and of shipping rates of fertilizer to farmers.

He said that although Senator Long is telling people he "built" the Public Belt Commission-Louisiana Highway Commission Mississippi river bridge, he actually played a small part in bringing about its construction.

Mr. Williams said that while he was in the country during the past week, many people expressed wonder that Long could pay \$500 per week for radio time while proclaiming what a poor man he is and how he has to live on the salary of a senator.

Bullets Or Bullets

"But this is not any more strange," Mr. Williams said, "than it was for him to give his entire salary to his wife, as he said he did when governor, and then to put his hand in his empty pocket and pull out Cadillac automobiles, a \$100,000 house, five or six sound trucks and run a newspaper costing several thousand dollars per issue."

Characterizing the special session of the Legislature as Long's "last desperate card" in the face of impending defeat, Mr. Williams said that "unless the people of this city and the neighboring parishes put an end to these diabolical things by their ballots on September 11, bullets will be the only means left to us to get back our rights."

"No man abhors more than I do the shedding of even one drop of human blood," he continued. "Along with every other peace-loving, but also liberty-loving, citizen, I am hoping and praying that there will be no need for us to resort to the same final arbitrament that our revolutionary forefathers were compelled to resort to to redress the wrongs done them by an English tyrant who was the same kind of a crazy dictator as Louisiana now suffers under."

"Unfortunately there have always been men and women in our country's history who have been willing to sell their honor and self-respect and the honor and welfare of their country to tyrants. But always, too, thank God, there have been men and women whose honor, self-respect and patriotism have been above all price, and it is upon this kind of sterling American that we depend today to win this final battle for liberty and democracy in Louisiana."

"The only way to avoid deadly and serious trouble in the future is for the people to vote for the anti-Long candidates on September 11 and to see that we have an honest election in these two congressional districts on that day no matter how much Huey P. Long and his paid supporters try to make it a dishonest election."

"I am ready. Are you?" he concluded.

New Orleans, La
Times Picayune
8-20-34

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Cowley
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm

file

62-32509-

121

COMMITTEE EXPECTED TO BEGIN ON WORK SOON

T.P. 8/20/34

Senators Noe and Wingate
Reported Scheduled to
Take Part in Investigation
of City's Affairs

Louisianians Sunday were awaiting announcement of plans for the inauguration of Senator Huey P. Long's investigation of affairs of New Orleans, which was authorized by the Legislature which concluded its special session Saturday morning.

No announcement had been made by the senator late Sunday as to when the inquiry would be started, but New Orleanians expected the committee created by the Legislature to get its work under way with little delay.

The primary election in which the Long organization has candidates is scheduled to be conducted September 11, and the work of the investigating committee, under Senator Long's orders, should be of greatest political value before the end of the campaign.

Selections Reported

Neither Lieutenant-Governor John B. Fournet, who is presiding officer of the state Senate, nor Speaker Allen Ellender of the House of Representatives has formally announced appointment of the personnel of the investigating committee.

However, according to definite reports, the House members selected by Senator Long to serve on the committee are Representatives Edmund Burke, New Orleans; James T. Burns, St. Tammany parish; David Cole, Allen parish; George Delesdernier, Plaquemines parish, and R. S. Wilds, Concordia parish.

Senators Chosen

Two members of the Senate reported to have been selected definitely are Senators James Noe of Ouachita parish and Thomas Wingate of Vernon parish. Two other members of the Senate are scheduled to be members of the committee.

Where the committee will sit or what procedure it will follow had not been indicated Sunday. Selection of an attorney to act for the committee, if the committee is to have

Continued on Page Three

ANNOUNCEMENT ON CITY PROBE AWAITED

T.P. 8/20/34

Continued from Page One

counsel, also had not been announced.

Senator Long remained in Baton Rouge Sunday. He spent part of Sunday afternoon playing golf, acquaintances reported.

New Orleans, La
Times Picayune

8-20-34

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Cowley
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schlader
Mr. Tamm

file
G-1

62-32509-1

122

Mr. Nathan
 Mr. Tolson
 Mr. Clegg
 Mr. Baughman
 Chief Clerk
 Mr. Coffey
 Mr. Cowley
 Mr. Edwards
 Mr. Egan
 Mr. Harbo
 Mr. Keith
 Mr. Lester
 Mr. Quinn
 Mr. Schilder
 Mr. Tamm

RECEIVED



WCNS29

NEW ORLEANS--POSSIBILITY THAT THE LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATION OF NEW ORLEANS' CITY GOVERNMENT WILL BE POSTPONED UNTIL AFTER THE SEPT. 11 PRIMARY ELECTION WAS SEEN TODAY WHEN ALLEN J. ELLENDER, SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE, ANNOUNCED HE HAD RECOMMENDED THIS MOVE.

IT WAS RELIABLY REPORTED THAT THE INVESTIGATION WILL BE POSTPONED UNTIL SENATOR HUEY P. LONG CAN ASSUAGE THE FEELINGS OF A NUMBER OF LEGISLATIVE FOLLOWERS WHO CLAMORED FOR PLACES ON THE EXAMINING BOARD. THE COMMITTEE WILL HAVE MORE THAN \$100,000 TO SPEND, AND UNTIL FEB. 1, 1936 TO SPEND IT.

8/24--R1042A

Ace U. S. Probers Spin Net To Trap High State Moguls

ITEM TRIBUNE

N. O. La.

8/19/34

New Orleans La
Item Tribune
8-19-34

Men Who Put Capone Behind Bars Are Ready With Evidence; Unprecedented Revelations Of Graft And Corruption, Double Dealing And Manipulation Will Be Shown, Say Predictions Investigators Feverishly Busy After Washington 'Go Easy' Order Is Withdrawn; Grand Jury Meets Frequently; Getting Small Cases First

In two sets of offices, one in the Postoffice and one in the Customhouse, identified only by door numbers, a group of the country's most skilled and daring detectives are weaving a web of evidence to entrap some of the state's most prominent characters.

From bank records, office files, personal interviews obtained on plane and train and motor trips to the furthest corners of the country and to every section of Louisiana, the investigators, variously estimated to number from a dozen to 20, are slowly and carefully—but surely—building their cases.

So far the public has been allowed one or two flashes of light, but they are merely premonitions of what is to come: premonitions relatively as small as the flashes from the crater of a great volcano before it erupts thousands of tons of molten lava and ashes

file
out

62-32509-A

124

It is freely predicted that when the eruption comes it will be the most startling crash in the history of Louisiana, with unprecedented revelations of graft and corruption, double dealing and manipulation, with high comedy and tragedy, with fierce hatreds and strange loyalties.

The men who are preparing the explosion are the men who sent Al Capone to the penitentiary, the men who still believe they will capture the kidnapers of the Lindbergh baby, the men who broke up the last train robber gangs of the South and smashed the millionaire alcohol barons of Philadelphia.

They are the men who almost never get into the newspapers, the men who hate publicity and find their only reward in a job well done, and perhaps an occasional pat on the back from their chief.

Started After Capone Case

They are the agents of the special intelligence unit of the internal revenue bureau of the United States Treasury department.

It was just after they had succeeded in sending Capone to Atlanta penitentiary for defrauding the government on his income tax that their big job began here. Its beginnings, though, were small.

Suspicion that all was not right in the income tax returns of some big political figures in Louisiana back in 1932, led to a couple of agents being assigned to investigate. It wasn't so much fraud that they looked for at first, as it was more or less honest mistakes

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWELVE)

Ace-U. S. Probers State Moguls Target

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

in returns through improper interpretations of the income tax law.

But what they found aroused their whole department. More men were assigned. They found, they reported, unbelievable tax evasion, on a scale they had never seen before, and more brazen.

Washington Soft Pedals

They were just getting under way when something happened. Orders came from Washington that pigeonholed the entire case. The Hoover administration was just about to go out of office. Press dispatches indicated that the buck was to be passed to the incoming Roosevelt administration, and once a Washington report said that the treasury was simply making a routine check—and mentioned the name of United States Senator Huey P. Long.

But early in 1933, things began to hum again. It was rumored in Washington that the new administration was going to work on the matter in earnest. More agents were sent here, some of them the department's most famous.

Reports got about that a number of politicians and big business men, associated in one way or another with the state administration were being visited by Federal men and questioned about their incomes, asked to explain certain transactions.

Then a Telling Out

Off and on for a year there were occasional news stories rumoring that the burrowing was going on, well underground; but nothing of import came to light.

Meanwhile, there came the report of dissension in one quarter among the men rumored to be involved. Mike Moss, senior vice-president of the Union Indemnity Company, which since has failed, quarreled with some of his business associates, notably his brother, Irving Moss, the president of the company. Or they quarreled with him. There were all sorts of rumors, many of them conflicting.

Anyhow, Mike Moss suddenly disappeared from the city. His wife sued him for divorce. He was reported to have gone to California.

Everything quieted down again—on the surface.

The Moss family continued to write an insurance state contract in the name of Moss.

Contractors learned they could use no other company, if they wanted to keep their contracts.

The burrowing continued. Detectives went to New York and Florida, St. Louis and Chicago seeking records and interviews that would help them make the completely rounded out cases for which their unit has long been known.

Run Into Blank Walls

It was a slow job. Nearly everywhere they ran into a blank wall on their major clues. They found many afraid to talk; others were clever in their evasions and explanations. Some few filed amended returns—as the law allows—paying additional tax and penalties, and stating that the added revenue was the product of market speculation or gambling that they hadn't considered liable to a tax: that was one way.

It was reported that one of the biggest difficulties the investigators were having resulted from the death of one of the bigger figures of the state administration, who was said to have handled tremendous sums of money for political leaders.

Then, this past spring, the word gradually got around town that Mike Moss had been visited by some agents on his ranch in Arizona, where they found him hard at work, sun-tanned. At first, the reports went, he had refused to tell anything of what he knew of certain transactions, but after days of questioning had changed his mind and declared he would "tell all" and answer any questions honestly.

The report became common knowledge among his former associates after he had made an affidavit for the agents and sent it to his attorney here. From the attorney the affidavit reached other lawyers. Some of Mr. Moss' former associates told friends quite freely that they were worried. All of them were anxious to know what was in the affidavit, and those who found out wanted to know whether that was all he had said.

But shortly the surface quieted again, and the steady burrowing continued underneath, undisturbed by public attention.

A new Federal Grand jury was impanelled. That was routine; no one seemed much interested.

But It Meets Oftener

It began to meet more frequently than was usual, holding day-long sessions, hearing witnesses other than Federal agents. And the report got about, and was printed, that the jury was hearing the first witnesses in what had come to be popularly called The Big Income Tax Case.

That, however, was all there was to it. Details were lacking, although all sorts of rumors got about.

There were pretty well authenticated reports that the bulk of the incomes on which taxes had not been paid were the products of a

125

Special Prosecutor



WILLIAM H. NORMAN, who has been specially appointed to assist in prosecution of the income tax cases now being worked up here by the federal government. When his term as assistant U. S. attorney expired, he was named special assistant for the duration of the year because of his work on these cases.

system of graft in state politics that did not leave one corner of the state's multiple business untouched.

People were talking about a dozen different angles they considered to be involved.

The state highway department came in for most of the discussion. There were stories about enormous sums paid for patented supplies by writing the specifications so that there could be only one bidder, and of "contributions" to so-called state campaign funds by contractors before they could get their highway contracts signed even though they were the lowest bidders.

Gambling Houses Mentioned

It was reported that the contractors were allowed to get this money back by padding their pay rolls, and that a check of the employees on their employees' liability insurance returns showed a smaller number than their own income tax returns. This was common talk in insurance circles, and it was said some of the contractors had admitted it when questioned by government investigators, explaining about the graft they had had to pay.

Other rumors concerned the tremendous sums made by proprietors of big gambling houses in St. Bernard and Jefferson parishes which didn't show on their income tax returns, and of the immense sums they had had to pay in graft for permission from state authorities to operate wide open.

One persistent report had to do with the contract for installing the big sprinkler system for the Dock board along New Orleans' miles of wharves.

By grapevine from Washington came the report that the Treasury department had asked the State department to notify it if any on a list of some dozen Louisiana political leaders asked for a passport to a foreign country.

A man who said he had seen the affidavit made by Mike Moss declared that someone had pocketed \$100,000 which showed on the books of the Union Indemnity as commissions paid to salesmen who declared they had never received the money.

... appeared ... he there was nothing came from the ... orney, Rene Viosca ... jury, or from the ... The burrowing

... nearly two weeks ... recognized Mike Moss in the Charles hotel. It was learned that the two men with him were government agents who had accompanied him from his home in Prescott, Arizona, where he had moved and gone into the wholesale meat business after selling his ranch nearby.

The next morning the Federal men smuggled him into the Post Office building past waiting reporters, although his ten-gallon sombrero and blue bandana marked him. But he was seen in the United States attorney's office, had "nothing to say," and appeared before the Grand jury. He spent the morning with the jurors.

The next day he was in splendid humor at his hotel, but still attended by Federal guards. He laughed and joked about his appearance here, but wouldn't discuss what he had told the jury. That night he left for Arizona, still guarded.

Meanwhile the Grand jury had called and heard Mrs. Carl Fisher, daughter-in-law of State Senator Jules Fisher of Jefferson parish, one of Senator Long's staunchest supporters. She is employed as secretary to Secretary Charles Donner of the Orleans Levee board, and that led to more talk. Levee board members became the subject of gossip in connection with their incomes.

Then the jury recessed until Mon-

day last, and there was nothing to feed the public appetite for more tidbits. Monday brought them.

Three men and a woman book-keeper for Nelson Brothers, Baton Rouge highway contractors, appeared before the jury. The woman was with the jurors a long time, broken only by their sudden appearance in Federal Judge Borah's court for the minute that is long enough to report an indictment to the Judge.

The indictment was for perjury, against Jack Pizzolato, deputy sheriff of St. Charles parish. It alleged that he had lied when he told the jury he had kept for himself all of \$15,000 paid to him by the highway commission for shells for paving except for some \$500-odd paid by him for the shells. It presented the bank records to show that more than \$13,000 had been paid into the account of his chief, Sheriff Leon Vial of St. Charles, and drawn out by the sheriff in a greater number of small checks.

People who said they knew some of the transactions involved in the Federal investigation described this particular one as petty. They figured that the objective was simply to punish Pizzolato for his recalcitrancy before the jury, and at the same time serve warning on others that the jury was not going to stand for perjury.

Witnesses Are Safe

It was remarked in this connection that some witnesses might be afraid to testify because it might lead to retaliatory charges against them in state court. But this was discounted when it was learned that under no circumstances could any information gathered in an income tax investigation by the government be used for a state court prosecution.

While the jury was hearing its four witnesses on Monday, State Representative Joseph Fisher, nephew of State Senator Jules Fisher, and a Long leader from Jefferson parish, was being closely questioned by the investigators in their postoffice building office.

The jury recessed again, until Thursday, without making anything public but the Pizzolato indictment.

On Thursday, Municipal Judge Dennis T. Canan of Crowley and a mystery witness who was smuggled in and out of the grand jury room, appeared before the jurors.

Shushan Aid Served

An that afternoon an even more important piece of news became public. It was learned that a subpoena for the production of certain papers and records had been served on L. J. Pfeffer, secretary-treasurer of Shushan Brother, wholesale dry-goods concern.

Now A. L. Shushan is president of that company and is the Orleans Levee board, and an extremely close friend of Senator Long. Naturally the subpoena led to more talk, particularly when Mr. Pfeffer did not appear before the jury and it was learned that the agents had obtained the information they sought without even talking to him.

Developments were becoming public with increasing rapidity. The jury met again Friday and heard N. Smith Hoffpauir, member of the State House from Acadia parish and a Long leader on the floor. It also again heard Judge Canan from Mr. Hoffpauir's home town of Crowley.

Prosecutor Aid Named

Hardly had it adjourned when the formal announcement was made that Attorney General Cummings had named Alva C. Baird, one of the government's trained prosecutors of income tax cases, to act as special assistant to United States Attorney Vlosca in income tax matters.

Mr. Baird, in the internal revenue service since 1925, is one of the nine legal field representatives of the bureau, in charge of the Los Angeles office. He has been here, it was learned, since February, advising the investigators.

It was also reported that perhaps

Frank A. Wideman, assistant attorney general in charge of income tax matters, might return to the city when actual prosecutions began. He has been here a number of times to confer with the investigators.

Mr. Baird's appointment, of course, led to the report that the government was nearing the end of its investigation, and was getting ready to start court action. It also led to discussion of the legal phases of the situation, particularly the idea that witnesses before the grand jury are immune from prosecution. They are if they don't sign waivers, and it is generally reported that many of those who have appeared so far have been asked, and have agreed, to sign waivers.

But to all this talk, to discussions as to the great number of witnesses who have appeared secretly before the grand jury—their identities carefully protected by the government—the agents of the special intelligence have nothing to say. They just keep right on burrowing.

Crash To Be Sudden

When they do say something, according to reports, the crash will come—probably with dramatic suddenness. But as it was explained to a reporter by a high Treasury department official in Washington:

"The public never seems to understand these big income tax fraud cases. They wonder why we don't hurry them up. That's impossible. They lead everywhere. They involve complicated bookkeeping, bank records, a great number of minor figures in the general conspiracy. We work the cases until we have everything we want. And the job is made harder if we decide to establish a conspiracy case and tie a number of people into one indictment."

The government, it was explained, has plenty of time. It has six years from the year in which the tax evasion occurred to take action in court. And as far as the collection of the tax itself, plus the usual mounting penalties and interest, is concerned: the government can force its payment no matter how long it is overdue.

So slowly but surely the tight-mouthed squad of Uncle Sam's smartest detectives continues its burrowing, paying heed to nothing but making fool-proof cases.

The volcano should erupt before many weeks have passed.

Mayor Warns Armed Long Henchmen to Avoid Polls During Primary Election

**'Absolute Desperation' of
Senator Shown by His
Activities at Special Ses-
sion, Says Executive**

Armed henchmen of Senator Huey P. Long and state highway policemen will be arrested and held in jail if they appear at the polls on September 11, Mayor T. Semmes Walmsley asserted Saturday, when he returned to New Orleans after the adjournment of the special session of the Legislature.

"Let me warn Huey Long right now," the mayor declared, "that the acts of the Legislature do not authorize or permit him to have armed men at the polls and any of his henchmen whom he thinks he can swear in to go around any of the polls armed are going to be locked up in jail and we are going to have a sufficient number of men to see that the law is enforced."

Asserting that the acts adopted by the Legislature are evidence of "the

Continued on Page Eight

JAIL CELLS AWAIT LONG'S HENCHMEN, DECLARES MAYOR

**Will Not Be Tolerated on
Election Day, Says
Walmsley**

Continued from Page One

absolute desperation of Long," the mayor said that "if Long had the slightest hope of victory on September 11, he would never have attempted to cram down the throats of the people of this state the putrid legislation that his Legislature has adopted under his domination in an effort to control the election machinery."

Theft Attempt Charged

During the January primary armed state highway police tried to steal some of the ballot boxes, the mayor said. "If they come in and try to interfere in this city again," Mayor Walmsley asserted, "instead of taking them to the parish line and kicking them over the line, as was done the night of the last election, they are going to be put into jail and they are going to be tried."

Despite the acts of the Legislature in its special session, Long's candidates will be defeated again in the September primary, the mayor declared.

The mayor's statement follows:

"The Legislature has adjourned, but the people of Louisiana have had impressed on their minds the absolute desperation of Long in his next to the final effort to stave off the defeat that is coming to him on September 11.

'Putrid Legislation'

"If Long had the slightest hope for victory on September 11, he would never have attempted to cram down the throats of the people of this state the putrid legislation that this Legislature has adopted under his domination in an effort to control the election machinery.

"Last night Long, in an effort to conceal and falsify the true motive that caused him to call the Legislature into session, got on the radio and aquawked about me. He has tried to bluff me before and he has never been successful in doing it. He knows that I fight all the way on the line and he knows that I am going to fight now.

"The more he pours on me the harder will be my fight in return. But, as a matter of fact, the people of this city must remember that the fight that I have been waging is not a fight for me individually or for my organization, but I have been fighting and I am going to continue to fight for the civil liberties of the people of this state and city and I am not going to take it lying down.

Predicts Repetition

"I know that on September 11 the honest, sincere, decent people of this

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Cowley
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm

*file
cut*

62-32509-A

128

city and this state are going to let Huey Long know that they are through with him just exactly as they told him in January last. The victory is with the people of Louisiana. Long's oppressiveness is going to be repudiated again.

"Let me warn Huey Long right now that the acts of the Legislature do not authorize or permit him to have armed men at the polls and any of his henchmen whom he thinks he can swear in to go around any of the polls armed are going to be locked up in jail and we are going to have a sufficient number of men to see that the law is enforced.

"This bully and braggart, who bullies over the radio and brags over the radio, need not think that the people of this state are such arrogant cowards as he is. We do not propose and we will not submit to his tyranny. The people of this state will not submit to any intimidation.

Protection Pledged

"The polls of New Orleans will be amply protected to see that every legitimate voter has a right to vote and that the women of the city can go to the polls and vote their honest convictions. And when it is over the same degree of safeguarding the ballot boxes will be taken that was taken in January elections when the highway police, with rifles, tried to steal some of the boxes and take them from the commissioners of election. If they come in and try to interfere in this city again, instead of taking them to the parish line and kicking them over the line, as was done the night of the last election, they are going to be put in jail and they are going to be tried.

"The police of the city of New Orleans are here to see that the law is enforced and they are going to do it, and they are going to be backed up with a sufficient number of men, properly equipped, to carry out the law.

'Justice Will Triumph'

"Long, with all the pieces of paper that he writes, will not be able to stop the electorate of this city and this state from knowing again that he is a repudiated, beaten, discredited man, and his acts of the Legislature were simply those of a desperate man trying to hang on to the power with which he now is drunk.

"The acts of the Legislature which he has tried to make law, notwithstanding all of the machinations that have come from this man's brain, have not made him secure; and with determination, and with the carrying out of the law and the constitution of this state, which we shall see to, he will be defeated.

"Justice will triumph. Civil liberties will be maintained. The fearless people of New Orleans will vote on September 11. All of our citizens will be protected."

Dangerous Playthings, Huey!



62-32509-11

130

TIME S-PICAYUNE,
August 19, 1934..

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Cowley
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm

Long Will Direct Investigation of City Government

Senator to Take Personal Charge of Nine Leg- islators

(By Universal Service)

Baton Rouge, La., Aug. 18.—“We showed ‘em.”

With those words, Senator Huey P. Long, the new Mussolini of the Delta, summed up today the extraordinary session of the state Legislature which, in the record time of five days, passed 27 measures voting the auburn-haired senator more power than any other political leader has held in the South since carpet-bag days.

Commenting on his victory in the closing stormy session of the Louisiana Legislature in which he was virtually made dictator of the state, Senator Long said:

“Wouldn’t you have thought those New Orleans mavericks would have had more sense than to pick a fight with us!”

One of the measures passed by the state Legislature empowers Senator Long to launch his own “investigation” of Mayor T. Semmes Walmsley and his administration in the Crescent City. The senator announced he would follow up his victory in the Legislature by taking personal charge of the legislative committee of nine appointed to look into city affairs. Long pointed to what happened to Jimmy Walker in New York as a result of the Seabury investigation.

Long said he was already laying plans for the probe, and added, sweeping a lock of his tousled hair back from his left eye:

“Just let ‘em wait. They’ve asked for it. Now they are going to get it.”

file
201

131

SCORE OF GUARDS SHIELD LONG UPON PASSAGE OF BILLS

Armed Henchmen Escort
Senator from Capitol as
Others Battle

STATE PUT UNDER MILITARY REGIME

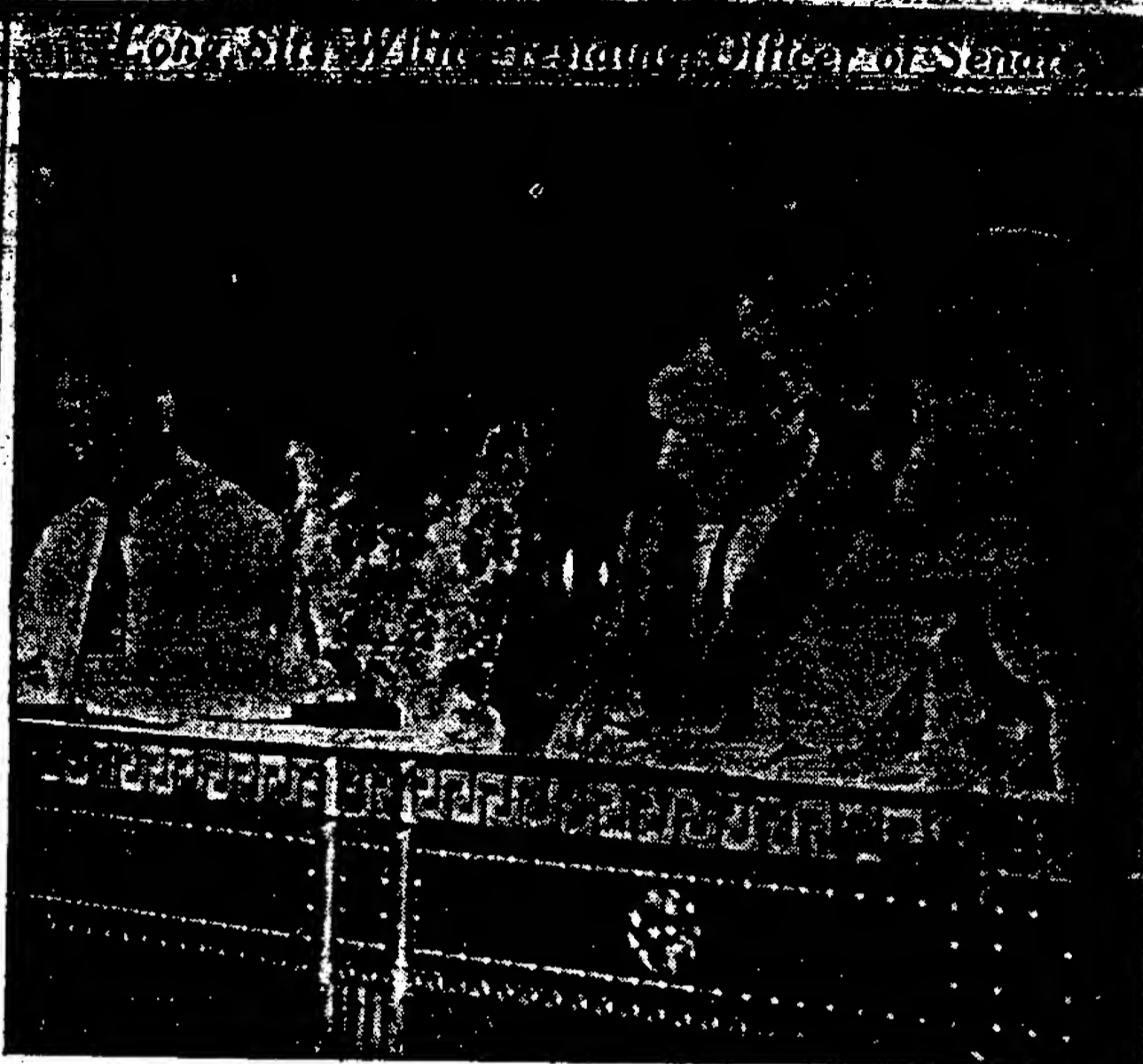
People of Louisiana Made
Subject to Militia and
Cossacks

By George Vandervoort
(The Times-Picayune Staff Representative)
Baton Rouge, La., Aug. 18.—Louisiana changed its form of government from a democracy to a military dictatorship at 3:17 o'clock Saturday morning.

It was at this hour that Louisiana's Legislature adjourned its 77-hour special session, and Senator Huey P. Long walked out of the capitol surrounded by more than 20 bodyguards, proceeded to his hotel suite and slept.

After a comparative brief visit to Governor O. K. Allen's office this afternoon, Senator Long, in complete control of the military forces and the election machinery of the state, again retired to the privacy of his bed chamber, deferring until Monday the resumption of his offensive against the people of New Orleans and the state.

The closing hours of the shortest legislative session of the history of Louisiana gave a foretaste of events that probably will follow the institution of the dictatorship.



Not content with merely lobbying on the floor of the Senate chamber, Senator Huey P. Long made himself comfortable at the dais of the presiding officer, Lieutenant-Governor John B. Fournet, at the final session of the legislature early Saturday morning. He is shown above, center, speaking with his brother, Earl K. Long, once his bitter political foe. Lieutenant-Governor Fournet is at the far left, "presiding" over the Senate.

New Orleans La
Times Picayune
8-19-34

file
cut

62-22509-4

My only purpose at this front was to see that Mr. William R. Payton was not at a disadvantage.

Elender Glows
Speaker Allen J. Elender glowed over the exclusion of newspaper reporters from the House chamber, as he instructed the sergeant-at-arms "to clear the House."

"The press has been wanting this for two or three days," Speaker Elender shouted, "and it has got it—you can quote me as saying that." The clearing of the House chambers of reporters and spectators came early Saturday morning while the House was in session waiting for the Senate to enact Senator Long's Hitlerized program. It was necessary for the House to concur in Senate amendments to bills that had been originally passed by the House.

Representative George M. Lester of West Feliciana invoked House Rule No. 20, clearing the chamber of all except members and employees, to bar Senator Long, who during the entire session arrogantly shouted his commands at his adherents in the House.

Calls for Rule
Representative Joseph Weber of the 11th Ward of New Orleans, who broke with the Old Regular organization shortly before the municipal election in January and joined the hordes of Senator Long, called for the full enforcement of Rule No. 20, insisting that it apply to newspaper reporters.

The special session that opened at 3:17 o'clock Saturday morning was the shortest in the history of Louisiana. The Legislature, in response to the call issued by Governor O. K. Allen at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, convened at 10 o'clock Tuesday night.

The speed with which Senator Long was able to drive through his dictatorship program was made possible by amending the rules of the House and Senate to permit suspension of the rules by a majority vote, instead of a two-thirds vote.

Speed Vital Factor
Speed was a vital factor in Senator Long's plans, as laws enacted at a session of the Legislature do not become effective until 20 days after the Legislature adjourns.

Under this provision of the constitution, the laws enacted at this special session become operative at noon, September 7, if their constitutionality is not attacked in the courts.

The congressional Democratic primary election is fixed for September 11, and it was for this reason that Senator Long rushed through his bills giving him control of the election machinery of the state.

Policemen Limited
Not only do the laws enacted at the special session give Senator Long through Governor Allen, the power to use the militia at his pleasure on any pretext whatsoever and to crowd the polling places with his own special officers, but one of these acts limits the number of policemen that can be sworn in by the city government of New Orleans to protect its citizens.

When House Bill No. 7 was passed by the House it amended the charter of the city of New Orleans so as to curtail the taxing power of the commission council. When this measure reached the Senate, an amendment was put into it which provides that the superintendent of police cannot swear in additional policemen without the consent of the governor.

Long Gets Votes
When the amendment came back

to the Senate, Senator Long, of the parish and Thomas Wignate of the non-parish.

Senator Long has not decided on the other two Senate members, one of whom, at least, will be from New Orleans.

The laws enacted at the special session follow:

H. B. 1—Permitting William Kinsella of New Orleans to resume the practice of law in Louisiana.

H. B. 2—Changing the language of the income tax act passed at the regular session of 1934 so as to make the tax apply to the year 1934.

H. B. 3—Correcting a clerical error in the title to the act passed at the regular session of 1934 placing a tax on whisky, wine and beer.

H. B. 4—Authorizing the parish boards of election supervisors to name an unlimited number of special officers to serve at the polls in primary elections.

Delivery of Ballots

H. B. 5—Authorizing parish boards of election supervisors to appoint deputy supervisors to deliver ballots, ballot boxes and other election paraphernalia to the polls.

H. B. 6—Authorizing parish boards of election supervisors to appoint special officers to serve at the polls in general elections, and authorizing the board of election supervisors of Orleans parish to change the boundaries of voting precincts in the city of New Orleans.

H. B. 7—Prohibiting the commission council of the city of New Orleans from levying special taxes.

H. B. 8—Authorizing the governor to use the National Guard at his pleasure and providing that no officer or members of the militia shall be subject to any court orders.

H. B. 9—Providing for the increase in number of employees of the state bureau of criminal identification and investigation, and converting it into a state police force.

H. B. 10—Prohibiting municipalities from levying a license tax on any profession or business except those taxed by the state.

Courts Tied Up

H. B. 11—Prohibiting the courts from issuing writs of seizure to take records from the office of registrar of voters.

H. B. 12—Fixing \$1 as the maximum fine for an impounded automobile.

H. B. 13—Authorizing the three members of the Orleans parish jury commission to parole prisoners charged with violations of city ordinances, and providing that such prisoners shall be released unless given opportunity to make bond in two hours.

H. B. 14—Extending the power of the governor to grant reprieves for all offenses.

H. B. 15—Amending the kerosene tax law so as to define kerosene to mean lamp oil, tractor fuel, distillate, burning oil, stove oil, coal oil, furnace oil "or any other oil of similar name."

H. B. 16—Permitting parishes or municipalities to levy amusement taxes not to exceed 10 per cent to be spent by the ERA for local relief.

Salary Fixed

H. B. 17—Placing the civil sheriff of the parish of Orleans on a straight salary of \$6000 a year, and fixing his expenses at \$20,000 a year, and providing that the remainder of his fees to go into the state ERA relief fund.

H. B. 18—Permitting municipalities

to levy a tax of 2 per cent on advertising of newspapers of more than 20,000 circulation and on motion picture advertising.

H. B. 19—Permitting the governor to use the surplus of funds allocated to the state supervisor of public accounts for the collection of special taxes for paying cost of legislative investigations and for paying the expenses of the increased forces of the state bureau of criminal identification and investigation.

H. B. 20—Giving the governor the power to appoint three members of the Louisiana Insurance Commission.

H. B. 21—Authorizing parishes to use all or a part of the police for 1-cent gasoline tax for relief work.

Lottery Law

H. B. 22—Authorizing the parish boards of election supervisors to name two additional election commissioners in each precinct in elections where there are no local candidates.

H. B. 23—Providing a fine of not less than \$1000 and not more than \$3000 and imprisonment for not less than one year nor more than three years for conducting a lottery.

H. B. 25—Increasing the corporation franchise tax from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per \$1000 of capital stock, and allocating the first \$40,000 produced by the increase for use by the governor to pay for legislative investigation, state police and National Guard. The remainder goes to the state ERA relief fund.

H. B. 26—Broadening the authority of the attorney-general to supersede district attorneys.

H. B. 27—Providing a fine of not less than \$1000 and not more than \$3000 and imprisonment of not less than one year nor more than three years for any person disseminating race horse information outside racetrack enclosure.

Blows Exchanged
of the House of Representatives exchanged blows, newspaper photographers were excluded from the House chamber and a newspaper photographer was slugged from behind when he attempted to take a picture of Senator Long.

The halls and corridors of the capitol were crowded with Senator Long's secret agents, recruited from the ranks of the state highway police and the bureau of criminal identification. They had been brought from every section of the state in an effort to intimidate opposition legislators and newspaper reporters.

The actual signing of the bills passed by the Legislature at its extra session probably will not begin until some time Sunday, as it is said clerical and other errors in the hastily drafted legislation must be corrected by a battery of typists before the official copies of the measure will be fit for public inspection.

Legislators Depart

Administration and opposition members alike departed from the capitol as quickly as possible when adjournment sine die was voted at 3:17 o'clock this morning, many of them declaring they were returning to their homes to await the breaking of the storm of public resentment and uprising.

Some that anyone here can recall, the press was denied the privileges of the floor of the House of Representatives in the dying hours of the special session.

Messina Barred

After the doors of the House chamber were closed to the press and spectators, Joseph Messina, sergeant-at-arms of the Senate and one of Senator Long's bodyguards, attempted to make his way into the House. He was seen entering by Representative George K. Perrault of St. Landry parish, who leaped to his feet and shouted: "Put that man out of here."

Mr. Perrault insisted that Messina be prevented from entering, and was successful in having him barred.

Messina's attempt to enter the House chamber followed closely upon the exchange of blows by Representative George W. Lee of Rapides parish, staunch Long-Allen administration supporter, and Representative Joseph B. Hamiter of Caddo parish, one of the leaders of the opposition minority.

Photographer Slugged

This fight was preceded shortly by the slugging of Leon Trice, staff photographer of The Times-Picayune New Orleans States, by an unidentified man as Mr. Trice was preparing to take a picture of Senator Long, who was trying to persuade Representative C. Arthur Provost to re-enter the House chamber.

Mr. Provost, one of the Long-Allen administration leaders, left the

Continued on Page Fourteen

SCORE OF GUARDS SHIELD LONG UPON PASSAGE OF BILLS

Armed Henchmen Escort Senator from Capitol as Others Battle

Continued from Page One

House chamber when reporters were excluded, shouting that he would not vote on any bills unless newspaper reporters were allowed to remain.

Mr. Trice was surrounded by several men, one of whom struck him behind the ear, knocking him down. **Plates Stolen**

Twelve photographic plates showing Senator Long's activities were stolen from Mr. Trice when he left the Senate chamber for a few minutes.

The plates were placed by Mr. Trice on the press table in the Senate. When he returned to the Senate chamber the plates had disappeared.

Mr. Trice asserted that he was informed by Senator Joseph Boudreaux of Vermilion parish that Lieutenant-Governor John B. Fournet had given the order to remove the plates.

Lieutenant-Governor Fournet declared that he had not taken the plates, but "knew where they were."

One of the stolen plates contained a picture of Senator Long giving orders to Lieutenant-Governor Fournet. Another plate would have shown a small boy in the seat of Senator Hugo Dore of Evangeline parish, pushing the button of the voting machine for the senator.

Reporters Excluded

When the reporters were excluded from the House chamber, Representative Rupert Peyton, a member of the staff of the Shreveport Journal, proceeded to the press bench. Representative William Pegues and Joseph Weber of New Orleans objected to Mr. Peyton's occupying a press seat.

"When I insisted on remaining at the press table," Mr. Peyton said, "Representative Lee advanced toward me. I seized a message tube and waited. There was a rush of members toward me. In the group was Joe Hamiter, my colleague from Caddo parish. Mr. Lee raised his fist to hit me, and Mr. Hamiter intercepted the blow."

Jumps on Desk

"There was a fight. I jumped on a desk and challenged any one to advance on me. The fighters were separated, and order restored after much confusion. Mr. Hamiter acted solely to protect me, and could not help being involved in the fight."

Representative Hamiter asserted that when Representative Lee advanced on Mr. Peyton in a belligerent manner, he left his seat to protect Mr. Peyton.

"As Mr. Lee raised his fist to hit Mr. Peyton, I grabbed him," Representative Hamiter said. "Mr. Lee turned and struck at me. I would not have engaged in a fight with Mr. Lee if he had not hit at me. My only purpose of going to the

the House chamber, and the vote of 15 yeas to 2 nays, failed to concure. It was necessary to obtain 21 yeas to concure. Representative Lee's majority immediately moved that a conference committee be appointed, which was done.

The conference committee, without leaving the House chamber, reported that it recommended that the House concur in the amendment. There was enough delay to allow Senator Long to whip enough of his absent members back into the chamber to adopt the conference report by a vote of 55 yeas to 28 nays.

This amendment is intended to compel Police Superintendent George Reyer of New Orleans to dismiss the 500 special police he added to his force when Governor Allen ordered the militia into the office of the registrar of voters.

State Force Created

While depriving the police department of power to add to its forces without the consent of Governor Allen, laws enacted at the special session empowered the parish boards of election officers to serve at the polls on election days, each of them to be paid \$5 a day by the parish or city in which they are appointed.

In addition to authorizing the appointment of the special officers, the Legislature created a state police force by amending the act of 1928 which created the state bureau of criminal identification and investigation.

Under the terms of the amended act, the state bureau can employ an unlimited number of men at the discretion of Governor Allen, and used to make arrests in any parish or city of the state.

Acts Against Courts

In addition to setting up his armed forces, Senator Long made provision in the measures enacted at the special session that the courts cannot interfere with the use of the militia by Governor Allen, and cannot cite the adjutant-general or any member of the National Guard for contempt.

Provision also was made by Senator Long in the laws he drove through the subservient House and Senate for his control of the registration rolls and the election commissioners.

One law enacted gives the parish boards of election supervisors power to appoint two additional election commissioners in each precinct where there are no local candidates. This assures Senator Long of a majority of the election commissioners at each polling place in the Democratic primary September 11.

Can't Use Writ

Examination by the courts of the registration rolls is prohibited by another act whipped through by Senator Long. This law provides that a judge cannot use writs of seizure to compel the production of the rolls in court.

Senator Long today made no announcement on the date that he will start an investigation of the city government of New Orleans through the legislative committee created at the special session. This committee, under the terms of the resolution adopted by the House and Senate, has until February 1, 1936, to make its report.

According to a definite report, the five House members selected by Senator Long to serve on the committee are Representatives Edmund G. Burke of New Orleans, James T. Burns of St. Tammany parish, David Cole of Allen parish, George W. Delesdernier of Plaquemines

FIRST EDITION

3 CENTS

at Col 2 Live! Algiers

Heavyweight

Legislators Stage Disgraceful Exhibition

62-32509-P

Heavyweight



This is EARL K. LONG, the brother of Senator Huey P. Long. For a long time he denounced the senator and appeared as a witness against him at the senatorial hearing here, declaring that his brother Huey was guilty of all kinds of questionable matters. Earl K. Long is a heavy-weight, very robust and young. Leon M. Trice, a States photographer, weighs 128 pounds, with his clothes on, and for months has been under the care of a physician. Mr. Trice was slugged from behind, when he attempted to take a picture of a disgraceful scene going on among legislators and others high in the councils of the state.

SCREEN 'TOUGH GUY' DENIES AIDING REDS

Never Gave Cash to Communists, Says Cagney

(By The Associated Press)

Sacramento, Cal., Aug. 18.—Despite James Cagney's vigorous denial, letters intimating the screen star financially aided California Communists today remained among evidence to be used in prosecuting asserted Sacramento radicals.

Letters seized in Red raids here spoke of "Cagney's money," which Police Detective Ray Kunz said came from the pocket of the movies' "tough guy."

From Hollywood Cagney promptly

Legislators Stage Disgraceful Exhibition Before Adjourning Night in Front of Speaker's Dais; 128-Pound Photographer Struck from Behind; Reporters Intimidated and Expelled from House

BY E. EDW. HENRY

New Orleans State House Representative
Baton Rouge, La., Aug. 18.—Louisiana's special session, called for the enactment of punitive and spite measures directed against the city of New Orleans, today stands adjourned sine die with every bill passed at the direction of Senator Huey P. Long, who now has been placed in control of the election machinery of the state.

But the legislators did not adjourn until after they had staged one of the most disgraceful exhibitions ever witnessed in the halls of a Louisiana state house.

Expulsion of the press from the chambers of the House, fist fights in front of the speaker's dais; a cowardly attack by thugs on a newspaper photographer; theft of a photographer's plates; intimidation of reporters by administration henchmen; swarms of state police patrolling the halls of the state capitol; ruthless crushing of a free people's rights by an administration steam-roller under the direction of Louisiana's Hitler were some of the incidents which preceded adjournment of the special session at 3:10 a. m. today.

Excitement Comes Abruptly

The passage of the administration's 27 reprisal bills which created a "Cossack" troop for the state and set up Huey P. Long in absolute control of the election polls of the state was a foregone conclusion but the excitement which attended the closing session came abruptly and suddenly.

Taken chronologically the trouble started in the House of Representatives when Senator Huey P. Long again appeared behind the rail of the House and attempted to lobby contrary to Rule 20 which had been invoked early in the session to keep Long out of the House.

Hardly had Representative George Lester of West Feliciana asked that the rule be invoked when Representative Joseph Weber of New Orleans, an administrationist, leaped to his feet shouting, "Put the press out too; put the press out too!"

Provost Protests

Speaker Allen J. Williams

135

on, and for months has been under the care of a physician. Mr. Trice was slugged from behind, when he attempted to take a picture of a disgraceful scene going on among legislators and others high in the councils of the state.

SCREEN 'TOUGH GUY' DENIES AIDING REDS

Never Cave Cash to Communists, Says Cagney

(By The Associated Press)
Sacramento, Cal., Aug. 18.—Despite James Cagney's vigorous denial, letters intimating the screen star financially aided California Communists today remained among evidence to be used in prosecuting asserted Sacramento radicals.

Letters seized in Red raids here spoke of "Cagney's money," which Police Detective Ray Kunz said came from the pocket of the movies' "tough guy."

From Hollywood Cagney promptly denied the implication. He denied he had "the slightest sympathy or connection with Communists who are trying to tear down everything American for which I would fight."

Kunz said the letters were written by Ella Winter, divorced wife of Lincoln Steffens, liberal writer and lecturer, to Caroline Decker, secretary of the Cannery and Industrial Workers Union, listed as a Communist party subsidiary. Kunz said Miss Winter was a Communist sympathizer.

Wall St. Opening

(By The Associated Press)
New York, Aug. 18.—Stocks were narrow and dull at the opening today. U. S. Steel and American Telephone were each a shade lower. Santa Fe, American Smelting and Montgomery Ward were about even.

(By The Associated Press)
New York, Aug. 18.—Cotton futures opened easy, 3 higher to 3 lower with steady Liverpool cables offset by hedge selling, liquidation, and the unfavorable textile labor situation.

Deaths



The shouting and tumult of the Nazis' rapid-fire campaign for popular justification at the polls tomorrow subsided today.

The day before Hitlerism's self-invited test of its own power, amid this capital quiet and unruffled compared to the excitement shown on previous similar occasions. Observers felt the probabilities of Hitler's achieving a bigger vote than ever weighed against the promises and warnings he delivered last night.

In a speech at Hamburg the chancellor emphasized the need of absolute loyalty among the storm troopers, whose ranks were "purged" by bullets the week-end of June 30.

One of the last to enter the campaign, Colonel Oskar von Hindenburg, son of the late president, declared his father approved wholeheartedly of Hitler as his successor.

Both the government and the press are united in a fight to disprove foreign allegations that Von Hindenburg's political legacy may merely have been a Nazi political coin.

Hitler touched upon but did not enter completely the questions of economics, religion, the place of the regular army in German affairs, international relations and his reason—enmity abroad—for swiftly joining his office to that of the dead Von Hindenburg.

STORM BUSSES IN STRIKE

(By The Associated Press)
Chicago, Aug. 18.—Police redoubled their vigil today to check increasing violence in Chicago Motor Coach Company's union drivers' strike.

Several busses were stoned last night. A driver and woman passenger were injured by bricks thrown through windows of the conveyances by a mob of 1000 persons, many of them women. Three arrests were made.

Union leaders blame Communists for the violence and for the distribution of handbills urging a sympathetic walkout of employees of surface and elevated lines to completely paralyze transportation.

William Taber, international secretary-treasurer of the amalgamated union, asserted that "communist agitators have operated under the name of spurious 'rank-and-file' committees in several strikes called recently by American Federation of Labor unions."

Union officials said their men had

an administration steam-roller under the direction of Louisiana's Hitler were some of the incidents which preceded adjournment of the special session at 3:10 a. m. today.

Excitement Comes Abruptly
The passage of the administration's 27 reprisal bills which created a "Cossack" troop for the state and set up Huey P. Long in absolute control of the election polls of the state was a foregone conclusion but the excitement which attended the closing session came abruptly and suddenly.

Taken chronologically the trouble started in the House of Representatives when Senator Huey P. Long again appeared behind the rail of the House and attempted to lobby contrary to Rule 20 which had been invoked early in the session to keep Long out of the House.

Hardly had Representative George Lester of West Feliciana asked that the rule be invoked when Representative Joseph Weber of New Orleans, an administrationist, leaped to his feet shouting, "Put the press out too; put the press out, too!"

Provost Protests
Speaker Allen, J. Ellender instructed the sergeant-at-arms to clear the chamber and augmented his instructions with, "The press has been wanting this for two or three days, and it has got it—you can quote me as saying that."

Representative Arthur Provost of New Iberia rose and protested the action of excluding the press and moved that the press be exempted from the rule and allowed to remain on the floor. He was overwhelmingly voted down and the sergeant-at-arms began to clear the House chamber of everybody except attaches and representatives.

Mr. Provost walked angrily from the House and shouted that he

Continued on Page Two

MOUSE CHARMER

Haneuss, the python at the Tunisian village at the World's Fair, was homesick and wouldn't eat, so his owners bought white mice to tempt him. Haneuss decided to make friends. Now they are just one happy family, and Haneuss is still on his hunger strike.

Mahatma Gandhi finally was persuaded to have a little goat's milk when his striking was struck. Maybe Haneuss could be enticed.

Whether you want goat's milk, white mice, or a Hindoo wardrobe, try The States want ads when your hunger

CONTROL OF ELECTION MACHINERY PROVIDED

Measure to Permit Use of Military Force at Whim of Officials Speeded Through Committee

By Frank C. Allen

(The Times-Picayune Staff Correspondent)
State House, Baton Rouge, La.,
Aug. 17.—With contemptuous dis-
regard of the contents of the bills
designed to destroy the civil lib-
erties of the people of Louisiana, the
Senate finance committee today
echoed Senator Huey P. Long's ap-
proval of his Hitlerized program.

The Senate met at 8 p. m., re-
ceived the report of the finance com-
mittee, and referred all the bills to
the legislative bureau for considera-
tion. The Senate recessed at 3:30
p. m. and reconvened at 4:10 p. m.
to receive the legislative bureau re-
port.

The legislative bureau, through its
chairman, Senator Charles A. Byrne
of the Third Ward of New Orleans,
reported that all the bills are con-
stitutional and required no amend-
ments. On the motion of Senator
Byrne, the rules were suspended to
permit all of the measures to be en-
grossed and passed to third reading.

Senate Adjourns

Acting on the instructions of Sen-
ator Long, the motion then was
made by Senator Coleman E. Lind-
sey of Webster parish, the adminis-
tration floor leader, that the Senate
adjourn until 12:05 o'clock Saturday
morning, so that the bills could be
finally passed and sent to Governor
O. K. Allen for his signature.

Senator Paul E. Chazez of New
Orleans offered a substitute motion
that the Senate adjourn until 9 a.
m. Saturday.

"Oh, no," said Senator Long, who
was standing at the side of Senator
Lindsey's desk.

Senator Chazez' motion was de-
feated by a vote of 8 yeas and 25
nays, and the Senate then adjourned
until five minutes after midnight.

The measures, drafted by Senator
Long to enable him to control the
election machinery of the state and
to use military force at his whim,
were run through the well-oiled ma-
chine in a little more than an hour.

None of the bills was read in full
and they were hustled along toward
final enactment as Senator Long
brazenly stated that committee ac-
tion was a mere formality.

While the Senate was in session,
bills were introduced in the
meeting. Senator Long on the floor
he will use the militia to close
permanently gambling houses in
Jefferson and St. Bernard parishes.

The senator, in response to a chal-
lenge flung at him by State Senator
Joseph Bistes of New Orleans,
pledged himself and Governor O. K.
Allen to send National Guardsmen
into both parishes immediately if
gambling activities are brought to
his attention.

Senator Bistes' challenge to Sen-
ator Long came when the latter at-
tempted to block discussion of the
bill including the penalties for vio-
lation of the lottery law.

"You might as well pass this bill,"
Senator Long admonished the com-
mittee. "The only thing is that if
this bill is passed the lottery racket
is going to be put out by law, and if
the bill is not passed the militia
is going to put it out."

Why So Prejudiced?

"If this law ain't passed the mi-
litia will be out in New Orleans as
long as I or Governor Allen have
anything to do with this state."

"Why are you so prejudiced
against lottery?" asked Senator Bis-
tes. "When you claim that the lot-
teries are depriving the children of
something to eat, and clothes, what
out of the lottery?"

Senator Long replied that gam-
bling houses in St. Bernard and Jef-
ferson parishes are closed at the
present time, but added that if any
gambling in these parishes is brought
to his attention he will see that it is
stopped with military force.

Pledges Self

"If you will bring any such places
to my attention I will close them up
so long as Oscar Allen is governor,"
he declared.

"Will you pledge yourself in front
of this audience," Senator Bistes
persisted, "that if ever called to your
attention that there is gambling in
St. Bernard or Jefferson parish you
will close them up?"

"I certainly will," Senator Long
replied.

The vote on a motion to report the
bill favorably was 7 yeas to 4 nays.
The negative votes were cast by Sen-
ators Fred Oser, R. A. Wingrave,
Edward Brodtmann and Bistes, all
of New Orleans.

Senator Wingrave, ordinarily a
staunch supporter of all things pro-
posed by Senator Long, objected to
fixing the penalties for lottery vio-
lations at a fine of from \$200 or
\$1000 or imprisonment for from one
to three years.

While the Senate was in session,
bills were introduced in the
meeting. Senator Long on the floor
he will use the militia to close
permanently gambling houses in
Jefferson and St. Bernard parishes.

The House didn't know what it
was doing," retorted Senator Win-
grave. "You want to stop everybody
from going out and buying a lottery
ticket and giving the money to
church benefits."

He added also that the bill would
have the effect of prohibiting lotto-
parties sponsored by churches for
benefit and relief purposes.

"Whenever anybody is out of
work," Senator Brodtmann inter-
posed.

Plenty to Eat

"Nobody ain't out of work," said
Senator Bistes. "When he (Sen-
ator Long) gives us that \$5000 we will
have plenty to eat and plenty to
wear. I'm going to help him do
that; I'm going to help him dis-
tribute the wealth, but I'm going to
help him kill this bill first."

Senator Long said he would not
consider reducing the penalties pro-
posed in the bill, repeating that the
sole purpose of the bill is to drive
the lotteries out of existence.

"You ain't going to stop 'em,"
Senator Wingrave declared. "I'm a
crap shooter and I don't care who
knows it. I'm going to shoot craps
in the cathedral when I get ready.
I'd shoot \$200 if I could borrow that
much from somebody."

Ain't Going to Have It

"We don't want any lotteries down
there," said Senator Long. "If the
churches can't get along without it
we don't want it and we ain't going
to have it."

"We might as well meet the is-
sue. The bill passed the House, 75
to 12. This lottery business is so
well organized that they are able
to evade the law 99 times out of
100, and this business of hiding be-
hind the skirts of churches doesn't
sound so good to me. If that is nec-
essary for the churches the churches
are in a mighty bad fix."

"I want to tell you something
about what had been happening
down in New Orleans since we
closed up the gambling dives. The
grocer in my neighborhood told me
that women who had been coming to
his store and buying a nickel's worth
of rice now are coming in and buy-
ing 25 cents' worth of rice. Women
who had been going in the store
and buying a nickel's worth of bread
are now going in and buying two-
bits' worth of bread."

Children Buy Tickets

The senator charged that lottery
vendors have been making the rounds
of New Orleans schools "and getting
the nickels that are given to the
children to buy lunch. The children
have been buying lottery tickets with
their lunch money and starving
themselves all day."

"It's up to the men to be men and
the men to be women," he concluded.
"The lottery is going to be put out
by law or it is going to be put out by
the militia."

New Orleans La.

Times Picayune

62-3-507-17

8/18/34

137

The House was the sponsor of the measure in the gasoline tax. It authorized the city of New Orleans to levy an additional 1-cent tax on the revenues of which one-half was to be paid to the state treasury to be expended for relief purposes.

In dictating the amendment, and effecting that it be written into the bill, Senator Long said that the present 1-cent gasoline tax in New Orleans is dedicated under the constitution to street improvements and cannot be diverted to relief purposes.

Amendment Opposed

Senators Wingrave and Oster again stepped out of the administration line to vote against the amendment and against the bill after it was amended.

Senator Wingrave also voted against the bill authorizing municipalities to levy a 2-cent tax on newspaper and motion picture advertising, and the bill authorizing parish boards of election supervisors to name an unlimited number of special officers to serve at the polls in primary elections.

"This, I believe is one of the bills for the purity of elections," Senator

Long said of the measure authorizing the naming of officers to serve at the polls. "It will make it safe at the polls."

He added that the procedure provided for in the bill was first advocated by the Honest Election League.

"I'm against it," said Senator Wingrave.

"This bill deals with the stuffing of ballot boxes," interposed Richard Leche, secretary to Governor O. K. Allen.

Leche attempted to offer further explanation of the measure, but was cut short by Senator Long.

Brodtmann Votes No

"What's the use taking up the time of the committee," he said. "I move a favorable report on the bill."

"Are you going to make me call the roll?" Senator Dore asked Senator Brodtmann, who had opposed all previous bills.

"Record me as voting 'no,'" said Senator Brodtmann.

The chairman reluctantly called the roll. Senator Bistes joined Senator Brodtmann in casting a negative vote.

"Ten 'yays' and two 'nays' and the bill is reported favorably," said Senator Dore.

No time was wasted on the bill authorizing parish boards to appoint special officers to serve at the polls in general elections and authorizing the changing of the boundaries of voting precincts in the city of New Orleans.

Favorably Reported

Senator Wingate moved that the bill be reported favorably. Mr. Leche announced when Senator Long had summarized in a sentence his interpretation of the measure.

"If there is no objection," said Chairman Dore, "the bill will be reported favorably 10 to 2."

The committee had a long and lively study of these bills. They have been the subject of several sessions of the administration temporarily suspended an debate. When the next bill, prohibiting the constitution power of New Orleans from levying any special taxes, there was no discussion. The committee voted 10 to 2 for a favorable report.

Next came the bill prohibiting the courts from interfering with the men of the National Guard by the governor.

Wingate Responds

"This bill has been discussed so extensively in the newspaper which we all believe that there is no need discussing it," said Senator Long. "I move a favorable report."

Senator Long not being a member of the committee, it was necessary, as a formality, that a member of the committee present the motion. Senator Wingate responded to Long's suggestion. The bill was reported favorably by a vote of 10 to 2.

The bill expanding the state bureau of criminal identification and investigation to provide for a state police force was rushed through without discussion while members of the committee were engaged in a controversy over whether or not a photographer should be permitted to make pictures of the committee.

Senator Long's requests for favorable report on each of the 24 bills were supported consistently by eight members of the committee.

Those voting "yes" on all measures were: Senators Dore, Evangeliste, Fredericks, Natchitoches, Gilbert, Franklin, Woods, St. James, Wingate, Vernon, Noe, Ouachita, H. C. Richardson, Washington, and Peltier, Lafourche.

Of the bill prohibiting municipalities from levying a license tax on any business or profession except those taxed by the state, Senator Long said:

"This, I think, is a formality. The purpose is to have the Legislature agree with the constitution. It authorizes the municipalities to stay within the constitution and levy taxes."

Explanation Accepted

"We are going to help the city of New Orleans in its advertised difficulties."

His explanation was accepted by the committee without comment. The chairman inquired if there was any objection to a favorable report. Senators Bistes and Brodtmann asked to be recorded as voting "no."

"Ten to two, and the bill is reported favorably," announced Senator Dore.

"Bill No. 11," the committee clerk resumed. This measure would prohibit courts from issuing writs of habeas corpus to take records from the office of the registrar of voters.

"I will ask for a favorable report," said Senator Long.

"What is it about?" asked Senator Brodtmann.

The committee had a long and lively study of these bills. They have been the subject of several sessions of the administration temporarily suspended an debate. When the next bill, prohibiting the constitution power of New Orleans from levying any special taxes, there was no discussion. The committee voted 10 to 2 for a favorable report.

Next came the bill prohibiting the courts from interfering with the men of the National Guard by the governor.

He likewise informed the committee that the measure amending the kerosene tax to broaden its scope "is a good bill," and the committee responded without delay with a favorable report.

Amended so as to provide that the relief funds be placed in the state treasury, the bill fixing the salary of the civil sheriff at \$6000 a year, his expenses at \$20,000 a year and dedicating the remainder of the fees from the office to unemployment relief, was reported favorably.

What's It About?

An attempt was made to have the amendment inserted in the bill without being read.

"What's it about?" Senator Brodtmann asked when motion was made that the amendment be adopted.

"You wouldn't object to it if you knew what it was," Senator Long replied.

Senator Brodtmann persisted in his demand for an explanation, and when the purpose of the amendment finally was made known he and Senator Bistes voted against the amendment and subsequently against the bill as amended.

Unanimous On Tax

The committee, for the first and only time during the day's session, was in unanimous accord on the bill authorizing municipalities to levy an amusement tax for emergency relief.

Senator Wingrave refused to accept Senator Long's explanation that the measure authorizing a tax on newspaper and motion picture advertising was "a good bill."

When Senator Dore attempted to carry out the demand of Senator Long for a favorable report, Senator Wingrave interrupted.

"Wait a minute—wait a minute," he demanded.

"I think everybody is in favor of the bill," said Senator Long.

"Not so fast, I want to find out what I'm doing sometimes, you know."

Let's Be Fair

Senator Long: "This is not anything that is going to hurt the city of New Orleans. Let's be fair to the city. Let's be nonfactional."

"But I'm asking you to tell me what I'm going to vote for," Senator Wingrave repeated.

Senator Long explained that the tax authorized in the bill would go to the ERA for use in the relief of the unemployed.

The bill finally was reported favorably.

Another 10-to-2 vote was recorded on the bill broadening the power of the attorney-general to supersede district attorneys.

Admits Bill's Aim

"This bill means that if Mr. Stanley in New Orleans doesn't do what you want him to do," said Senator Brodtmann, "you'll send Attorney-General Porter down there and take over his office, isn't it?"

"Yes," Senator Long admitted, "and if Mr. Porter doesn't do his business according to the law or if Mr. Stanley don't do his business according to law we can bring 'em both into court and fire 'em."

Senators Long and Wingrave agreed that the bill to prohibit the dissemination of race track information was "a good bill and ought to pass."

Without further delay Senator Dore announced that "if there is no objection the bill will be reported favorably—10 to 2."

Times Picayune New Orleans La.

8

138

NEW ORLEANS STATES,
August 18, 1934.

Without Precedent

SOME of the larger Northern newspapers when Senator LONG, through his dummy executive, declared, in a time of profound peace, partial martial law around the registration office, sent trustworthy staff men to New Orleans as observers on the spot. These trained men remained here when the midnight record-breaking extra session was ordered by the Crawfish.

In the absence of information to the contrary, we take it that, probably, these Northern journals felt that our own newspapers were exaggerating conditions with respect to the activities of Mr. LONG.

We are glad they made their decision, for no outsider can have been present at this special session without a conviction that the press of Louisiana has been mild in its presentation of the brutal and tyrannical overlordship that Mr. LONG has set up here.

No more impressive indication of that unscrupulous and brazen overlordship is possible than was furnished by the meeting of the Senate finance committee yesterday, with Mr. LONG, a senator and an outsider, sitting at the head of the table and making the motions and dictating the action of the committee.

BEFORE the committee were pending 26 proposed laws that the public knew nothing about and that in virtually two days he had rammed through the House. These bills in whole are probably as drastic and far-reaching as any similar number presented to a regular and normal session of the Legislature; for they undertake to deprive the people of cherished constitutional rights; to humiliate and punish a great and decent city of half a million people; to equip the governor with the right to keep a standing army in arms to terrorize the people of Louisiana; to enable him to seize all the political machinery of the state and steal the pending and coming elections; to take from the courts some of their fundamental and essential powers for the protection of society—in sum, proposed new laws affecting the lives, the property and the liberty of the people.

Yet Mr. LONG, without discussion or debate, thrust these 26 bills down the throats of the minority, under a gag rule, in a session of 80 minutes, or an average of about one every three minutes, and as the last stroke of midnight sounded Saturday morning he stood in the Senate chamber, bludgeon in hand, and converted them into laws, needing only the signature of the executive.

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Cowley
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schläer
Mr. Tamm

SALE
The
ed half bunzlows, 4-room,
modern every respect,
schools, etc. Reduced \$30
— 3 rooms, screened, as
old water. UP 6150-1.
— 3 rooms, screened, as
UP 6150-1.
— modern room, UP 1200.
— modern, half, UP 1200.
— that dis-